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OF THIRD-CLASS TRAVELLING

By Gertrude Murray

DURING the seven years that have been in India, I have done a good deal of travelling almost invariably in Third Class, and have never encountered any other European or white-skinned person among my fellow travellers.

Those white-skins who have chanced to notice me in the midst of my dusky companions have favoured me with such glances as are usually reserved for the rarest phenomena!

To describe adequately the miseries suffered during a two or three days journey across India, one would require the linguistic ability of Dante—and Dante in his most infernal mood—but I have often felt that I should like to make an attempt. Somenow or other however, probably on account of the fatigue resulting from a night or nights, passed often not only in standing on one foot (upon which other people's feet have been planted for long period), I have never noted down, on returning home, any of the torments thus suffered.

But tonight certain words once written by a saint, who was also a sage, keep running through my head: "The many who wish to speak do not know how, and the few who are able to speak care not to do so. To my mind the dumbness of the former is less to be lamented than the silence of the latter." In the interests of my less articulate brothers and sisters of the Third Class I intend therefore to record whatever may happen on the journey I am about to undertake tonight that the hearts of those who do not have to suffer as we suffer may be moved to ameliorate our lot.

*

My trip from Bombay to Poona by the slow night-train (a distance of about 120 miles covered in something like six hours) is an unavoidable one. No one in his senses would make such a journey for aught but necessity.

The procuring of my ticket has in itself been a bitter ordeal demanding something more than ordinary stamina. I am therefore practically all in before the train steams into the Bombay Terminus.

The platform is already crowded to overflowing, so that before the train has fairly halted, it is almost blotted out of view by the sea of humanity that surges towards it, every heart throbbing with apprehension of the battle for seats that is about to ensue!

Shrieks, shouts, thrusts, shoves, the yells of baggage-laden coolies as they cleave their way down the seething platform,, egging on their clients who are likely to loose both coolies and themselves in their frantic rush to secure a seat of any kind amid the general pandemonium —it is a terrifying scene to one who beholds it for the first time.

In a vain search for the Ladies' Compartment (III Class) which I have most erroneously been led to believe will be less crowded on this train, than the General Compartments (my usual choice), I wander as briskly as my heavy knapsack will alow, not once, but three weary times up and down the entire length of the train. All the coolies whom I interrogate (no officials being visible) tell me that the Ladies' Compartment is 'a little further on'. They are always mistaken. At length I find a most obliging guard in whose company I twice more cover the whole length of the very long train. But we find no Ladies' Compartment (III).

At last I suggest that there may not be such a thing on this particular train. The guard refuses to concede this possibility. On our third journey up the platform, he offers me the alternative of travelling Second Class. Embittered by now I tell him sharply that if I were rich enough to travel by Second Class I should certainly not be wasting my time and strength in this absurd way. I also observe that if the railway authorities would but take the trouble to think out an even faintly systematic order of carriages, infinite trouble might be spared the passengers. Loyalty to his masters (I presume) makes the guard deaf at this point.

*

Suddenly—and his eyesight must be really marvellous:— he espies some faint, whitish scratches at the top of a half-jammed carriage door and points out the same to me in triumph The next moment he is bawling as if in fury at the men who form the major part of the human block—wedged into utter imobility—within.

"How have they DARED? This is a LADIES' Compartment! They are to vacate at once and offer no arguments!"

With amazing meekness and after only a few mumbled protests, they begin the difficult task of extricating themselves. It occurs to no one to point out that the men are not in any way to blame for having supposed this to be a General Compartment. I have witnessed practically identical scenes a score of times in Indian stations, and have wondered how it is that the railway authorities do not see how much inconvenience might be spared the public merely by painting the word 'Ladies' afresh.

I speak as an ignorant layman, of course, but I should have thought that even at the present high price the purchase of a few tins of white paint might be well within the margin allowed by Indian III Class railway profits of the last few years during which the number of ticket-purchasing III Class passengers has been so much in excess of the III Class accommodation available as to make even the . Boarding of a train an achievement and cause for rejoicing.

When the compartment is empty enough for me to set foot inside, I ask the guard why it is in darkness. Throughout the war years one was told that this was on account of the blackout (notwithstanding the fact that military carriages always seemed to be well-lighted), but those times happily being over I find the present instance inexcusable.

*

"When the train starts you will have a light," says the guard soothingly. (The train will not start for another hour, but in order to make sure of boarding it at all, it is well to make the attempt fully as early as I have done tonight.)

"And why not before?" I demand.

"War-time," observe the guard mechanically (the convenience of that answer, whatever the deficiency complained about being too agreeable for him to bear to discard it in a hurry, I suppose.)

"There is no war now and I see that the First and Second Class compartments are lighted ALREADY," I tell him gently. But loyalty (I suppose) again makes him dumb.

Only three or four women enter the compartment at first and I foolishly begin to entertain hopes of a comfortable journey. The guard drifts away.

Suddenly a human avalanche begins to roll swiftly towards us a multitude of women and children mingled with a large percentage of men (who fail to see why they should not enter too, none of them being gifted with the guard's piercing quality of vision). At last the compartment becomes so jammed with members of both sexes that it is impossible to get the door shut, and it is in this miserable condition —like sardines in an overfull tin—that we at last finally start on our journey.

But at the very next station another eagle-eyed guard starts bawling the males out on to the platform again. Hardly is this interlude over before the compartment is again crammed to suffocation—but this time by females only. Just as the train is about to start again, yet a third guard comes and sternly orders us—for our safety and comfort'—to close the doors. But this is much easier said than done.

*

A terrific struggle ensues in which a lot of shouting goes on, many bruises are sustained but no progress at all made in the business of shutting the doors. The more frantic the efforts made to obey him, the angrier does the guard seem to become. At least, after what is positively an acrobatic turn (and a jolly good one at that,) by three of the women, the doors are made to shut—upon which it becomes clear that only by means of yet more complicated gymnastics can we ever hope to get them open again. I fervently hope that we may all be through-passengers to Poona.

Hour succeeds hour.

I have always supposed stone and iron to be among the hardest known substances but they are just nothing I begin to perceive, to these wooden seats. One by one the other women make similar discoveries and slowly shift into positions of ever greater grotesqueness, it being impossible to move more than one joint at a time. As the night wears on, the solid block of suffering weary faces and contorted bodies in the sickly light of the dim lamp presents a scene reminiscent of Michel Angele's 'Last Judgement'. Many have fallen into a kind of swoon-like sleep and resemble corpses. Some of the babies weep piteously and their tears mingle with the drops of sweat on their poor, filthy little faces. We are ALL filthy. The dust with which the air is filled, the perspiration in which we are drenched veil us in a hideous patina.

At Talegaon several passengers wish to descend and there is a terrific struggle to get the door open. A child gets jammed between the door and a battered the trunk and shrieks in agony. (There are about as many trunks and bundles in the compartment as there are passengers) . An old widow has a frightful time getting her bed-roll through the window (since the right to pass bundles out through the door is being hotly contested by half a dozen women who are all trying to do it at once—the while at least a score of newcomers are frantically struggling to enter through the same gap). One woman manages to get in just as the train starts and screams that HER bed-roll has been left on the platform.

*

We proceed on our dreary way.

As often as anyone wishes to descend or enter, the Battle of the Door takes place. It is quite wonderful, at the short stops, how the descents, together with the baggage, are ever managed in time. One of the closest shaves is when we are unable to rouse a woman who has fallen asleep crouched up against the door (there being nowhere else for her to crouch). She is so dazed from the heat and the stifling atmosphere that she simply cannot understand what is being asked of her. Frenzied voices yell Frantic hands pluck at her recumbent body. Just in the nick of time she is hauled out of the way and dumped on to my lap.

At length, despite the awful hardness of the seat, my agonizing position the weight of the sleeping woman (who has remained half on my lap, half of my neighbour's, and the fearful heat I fall into a doze.

A stirring of expectation, an indefinable sense of relief in the atmosphere arouses me. The train is slowing down. The little woman opposite me seizes her bed-roll and lunges for the door trampling on knees and feet as she goes. But already a sea of faces surges without. Somebody actually manages to open the door even before the train comes to a halt. An army of yelling coolies awams in, arged on by their desperate patrons wno in their anxiety to find a seat, entirely forget that we must get out before they can ever hope to get in. The coolies finding no space on the floor plant their feet on our heads and laps. Tin trunks are flung down from the racks that others may take their place. But my valiant little neighbour holds her ground. She even makes headway. She is at the door—but her feet are swept from under her and together with her bedroll she tumbles headlong on to the platform. This creates a momentary gap and I leap into the breach.

I have arrived in Poona.

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The King Who Wants To Design Tanks

By Sydney Taylor

Seven years ago, the infant King Faisal II of Iras was rushed to Mosul for safety during the revolt of Iran's Pro-Nazi leader, Rashid Ali.

Now, with attention in the Middle East focussed on Palestine, the demands of some Arab States for Rashid Ali's pardon, in conjunction with the rise to power of some of his former supporters, may have repercussions reaching far beyond Baghdad, into Arab League dynastic differences and even farther.

This exclusive picture-interview with Faisal II, Iraq's 13-year-old monarch now being educated in England, sheds a revealing light on a schoolboy king whose name may yet figure prominently in the world headlines.

"SUPPOSE you were not the King of Iraq. What would you to be?

The handsome 13-year-old boy who rules four and a half million people in the Middle East had clearly not anticipated the question. The shapely young head bowed in thought. Then the oval Arab face turned towards me and the large dark eyes lit up as he answered. .."I'd like to be a tank designer." .. ..

I hinted at a hard, competitive world, full of designers of all kinds including tank designers. But Faisal II was adamant that he wanted to design tanks — the biggest, strongest and fastest tanks that the world had yet seen.

"How big?" I asked.

"Anything up to 100 tons," replied the king.

As he sat beside me, he looked a typical schoolboy. He wore long trousers of grey tweed, with a wine-coloured slipover on top of a white sports shirt wide open at the throat. In his regal robes he might stop London's traffic; but in the clothes in which I saw him, he at once dropped into an insignificant place among the myriads of schoolboys in England.

Football And Boxing

I asked him which sports he liked best. That was easy. football and boxing. He did not mention ski-ing, at which he broke his leg during his Christmas vacation in Switzerland.

He told me he had regular boxing bouts at school. Sometimes he came up against bigger and stronger boys and better fighters.

"Do you ever lose?" I asked.

"Often", he smiled, with that charming candour which endears him to all who meet him.

We talked of theatres. A variety show is what he likes best-singers dancers, acrobats and conjurors in quick succession.

And which films?

The boy laughed happily. "Gangster films."

"Why"?

"Because they have lots of shooting."

One Boy Among Many

The light of mischief danced in the eyes of Faisal II, King of Iraq. The boy in him wanted to jump to his feet and start demonstrating some of the exciting fights he had seen on the screen; the king in him forbade such conduct.

We drank thick, sweet Arab coffee as we sat in the drawing room of the Iraqi Ambassador and Princess Zeid-el-Hussein in Kensington Palace Gardens, London. In what is sometimes referred to, not quite accurately, as "Millionaires' Row", the King and the Queen-Mother have as neighbours the Syrian, Nepalese, Norwegian and Russian Ambassadors and the Agent-General of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Few people in "Millionaires' Row" know they have a king staying there and at the Round Pond nearby in Kensington Gardens, where he sails his three model yachts, nobody ever realises they are watching a king at play. Indeed, if you were to tell one of the grown-up model yacht owners who take their hobby so seriously, "That little boy is the King of Iraq", he would never believe you.

North-west of the Persian Gulf the name Faisal means the magic of monarchy, but by the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens he is just one boy among many.

"The Matron Is Very Strict"

And that is much the attitude towards him at Sandroyd Preparatory School, 20 miles from the ancient cathedral town of Salisbury in the south of England.

Like anybody else's son, he has to do as he is told. The early rising bell reminds him of this at 7-30 every morning. He gets up at once, or very nearly at once, because every other boy has to do the same. And when he leaves his room it has to be tidy.

"The Matron", reflected King Faisal, "is very strict"

After an English austerity breakfast the boy starts ordinary school lessons. In addition to history, he is fond of geography and drawing. He studies four languages, Arabic Kurdish, English and French. Dr. Mustafa Jawad teaches him Arabic and Arab literature and says: "He loves these subjects almost too much." The King's aide-de-camp, Colonel Abdul Muttano, takes him in two other favourite subjects, Arab history and the geography of the Middle East.

True Arab, the young King is avid for facts about Iraq, his native land, and the sister Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan; Yemen; and Saudi-Arabia.

Studies Political Problems

He has wonderful insight, for one so young, into the world crisis and the part played by Iraq oil. He asks constantly about the fighting in Palestine and understands why the Arabs will never tolerate a separate Jewish state there. He studies the problems of Libya and Tripolitania, where Iraq and the other Arab countries are strongly against a return of Italian rule. Finally the boy king shares whole-heartedly the Arab League's aspirations for a bloc of 75 million people with the same historical background, culture and way of life stretching from the Persian Gulf along the French North African coast to the Atlantic.

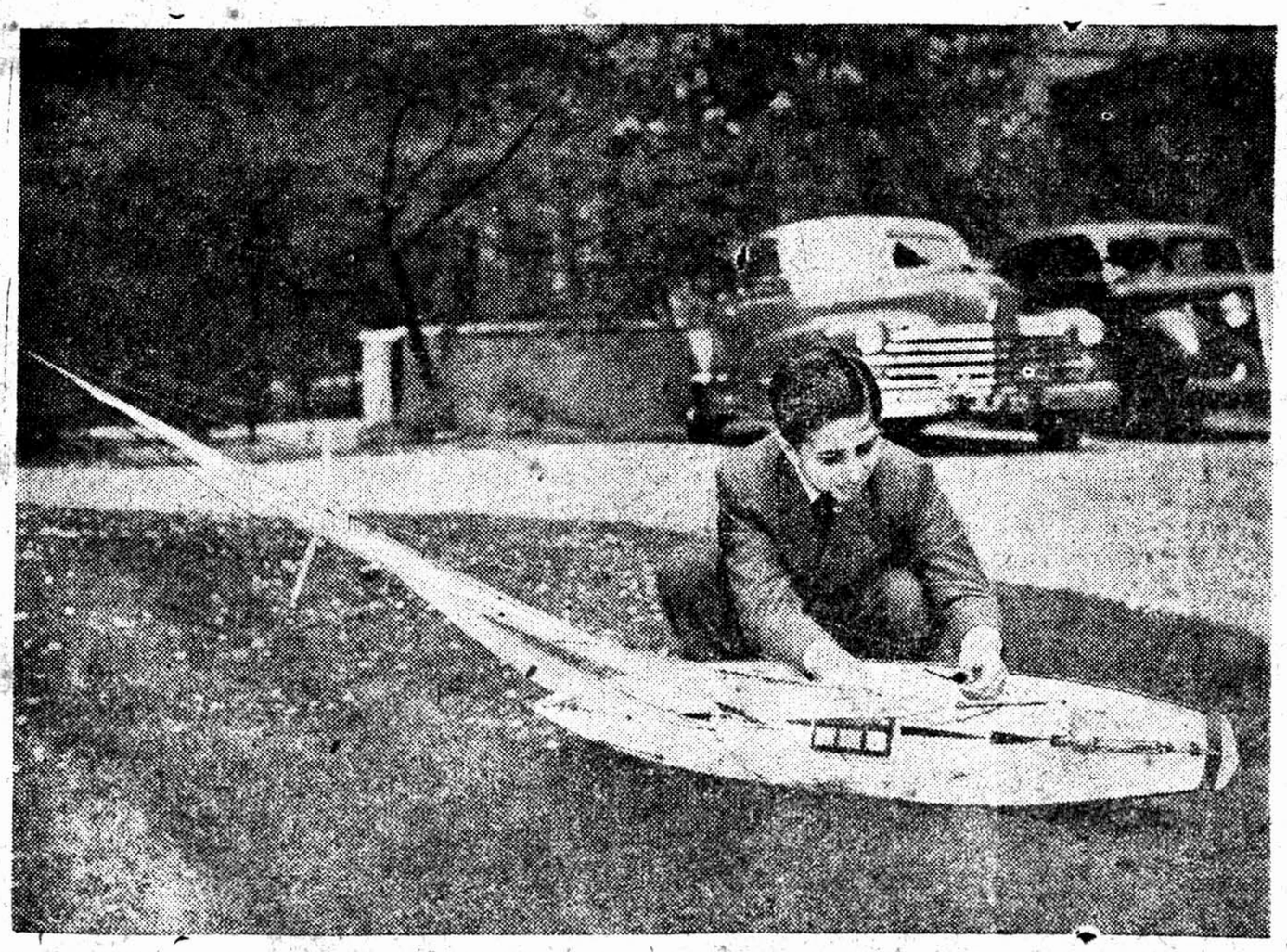
This two Arab tutors live in Salisbury and go to see him almost every day.

Queen Aliya no different from any other schoolboy's mother, watches carefully over him, teaching him now to behave with people and how to converse. She reads his school books, hears his confidences knows his weaknesses, misses nothing.

At the end of a year at Sandroyd (one term was missed owing to the ski-ing accident), King Faisal goes to Bryanston School, Dorset, Britain's newest public school, where for four years he will mix with a typical cross-section of boys, including those from elementary schools. At the age of 18 having attained his majority he returns to Iraq and his uncle the Regent, Emir Abdul Illah.

For nine momentous years Faisal II has been King of Iraq. One world war has been fought during his reign. The world continues to change politically and economically and meanwhile the boy who is called upon one day to play so high a role dreams on towards manhood at his peaceful English school.

Much will happen in the world before he returns to his triangular kingdom of desert mountains and fertile valleys far away in the Middle East, in the Region of the Five Seas.



On school holidays Faisal goes "home" to the house in Kensington Palace Gardens, London, where the Iraqi Ambassadar lives. Sometimes he takes one of his three model yachts to the famous Round Pond in Kensington Gardens nearby, where, to most onlookers, h eis just a nother boy with just another boat.

Sidelight On U. S. Presidential Election

Origin And Importance Of Party Conventions

DURING this important election year in the United States, the American people will carry out Democratically four major steps required to select the men who will serve as their President and Vice-President for the next 4 years.

The four steps are:

The selection of delegates to the national party conventions in primaries or at state party conventions in each of the 48 states and five territories;

The national party conventions at which the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates are named and the "party platforms" adopted;

The balloting of the public on November 2—the "popular" vote; and

The formal casting of the votes by the electors on a designated day in December.

Contrary to belief, the popular election of the President and Vice-President is not actually provided for in the U.S. Constitution—it merely states that the President and Vice-President shall be chosen by electors who shall be chosen in a manner prescribed by the individual states in the United States. The popular vote of the citizens, however, is reflected in the vote of the electors whom the people have selected.

The First Step

The first step in the election of a U.S President—the selection of delegates to the national conventions either in primary elections or at state party conventions—is nearly over in the United States for the current Presidential election, although state primaries to select Senatorial candidates for Congress last until September 21. Thirty-two states and the 5 territories and possessions favour the state convention system under which the leading politicians of each state select a group of party workers to represent them at the national convention. In practice, the local political organizations first pick delegates to a state convention, which in turn appoints the delegates to the national convention.

Thirteen states, including most of the largest ones, and the District of Columbia, use the direct primary system, while four states use a combination of the primary and convention systems. In a direct primary, the voters in each town or district, after registering in the party of their choice, go to the polls to choose their own delegates. Usually the local party leaders choose their own candidates to run. If the voters do not approve the choices, however they can reject them.

If a plain citizen wishes to be a convention delegate, he circulates a petition around his neighbourhood until he gets a required number of names. Then he turns the petition over to the local party headquarters, and his name is put on the ballot. Under the direct primary system, the party leaders must run delegates whom the people want.

Composition Of Party Conventions

The Democratic Party allows each state twice as many delegates to its national convention as the state has Senators and Representatives in the U.S. Congress; the party also has allowed four additional delegates from each state that went Democratic (gave a majority to the Democratic Party) in the last Presidential election in 1944. The Democrats also allow six delegates each to Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, and two to the Virgin Islands.

The Republicans allot each state four delegates-at-large and two each for each Representative-at-large, as well as three additional delegates if the state went Republican in the previous Presidential or Senatorial election. In addition, each Congressional district within the state that cast 1000 Republican votes at the last election is permitted a delegate with an additional delegate if that district cast 10,000 votes or more. The Republicans further allot two delegates to Puerto Rico and three to the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii also get three delegates plus two if the territorial delegate to Congress is Republican.

Each party provides for the selection of an equal number of alternates to serve in the absence of regular delegates. The delegates come from all walks of life, with no particular profession of trade predominating. They pay their own travelling and maintenance expenses, although the general expenses of the convention are paid by the party.

The total number of delegates at the Republican national convention was 1,094, and the total number of Democratic convention delegates will be 1,234. Some delegates are pledged to back a certain Presidential candidate. Others promise only to work for the best interests of the party at the convention. Preceding the state conventions and primaries, the Presidential candidates who have announced their candidacy work and campaign to secure pledges of support from as many delegates as possible.

National Conventions

The second step in the election of a U.S. President is taken at the national party conventions. The Republican Party convention was held on June 21, the Democratic Party convention will be held on July 12. These are the two major political parties in the United States. A third minority party is holding a national founding and nominating convention on July 24. All three conventions will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A convention city is a colourful scene with delegates and thousands of spectators gathering to participate in and watch one of the most colorful and typical events in American political life.

The U.S. Constitution contains no provision for holding national conventions of the several political parties, but time and custom have produced a fairly rigid set of convention proceedings, and the party convention method of choosing the candidates who will contest for the approval of the U.S. voters has been followed for 116 of the 159 years since the United States' first Presidential election.

The party convention system of choosing candidates for the two highest elective offices in the land was evolved after many other methods had been tried. The Constitution provides for election of a President through the votes of electors chosen by the states, but no provision was made originally for the nomination of candidates. Each elector was to vote for two men, and if a clear majority was lacking, the House of Representatives—the lower chamber of the U. S. Congress—was to choose from among the five men receiving the most votes.

In the first Presidential elections held in the United States, in 1789 and 1792, this system worked adequately without the supplementary, extra-legal device of the parties. Both times George Washington was unanimously elected.

Emergence Of Political Parties

However, in the election of 1796, parties appeared upon the scene, having arisen during the controversy over financial policies of Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton Those who favored Hamilton's plans became the Administration's party under the name of Federalists. Those who opposed them, led by Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, took the name of Republicans, a name later changed to Democratic-Republicans and then to Democrats. This party is the Democratic Party of today. The present Republican Party was not formed until 1856, and its first elected candidate was Abraham Lincoln.

By 1796, the division between the Federalists and the Republicans was definitely marked and the Republicans prepared a vigorous campaign for the Presidency. The lack of an established method for nominating candidates was solved, for the time being, by the two houses of Congress meeting in caucuses of the parties and making recommendations on candidates. These recommendations had no legal authority over the electors but, actually, they carried much weight.

Nomination by Congressional caucus continued fairly successfully until the election year of 1824, by which time the Federalists had lost all power as a party. The Republican Party, in turn, was full of internal differences, and sections of the country began to nominate their own candidates through resolutions of state legislatures. A Congressional caucus, unattended by many of its own party members, nominated its own man. Later on, other states endorsed their choices. This multiple candidacy prevented anyone from receiving a majority, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives.

In 1828, the method of Congressional nominating caucuses completely disintegrated and nominations were made haphazardly by state legislatures and popular conventions. In 1832, all these systems were definitely and finally replaced by the national convention, and the innovation of party platforms (statements of party policy) was adopted.

The national convention system has been continued since, with only minor changes, as one offering a wider representation to the rank and file of the voters and as giving formal notice to the public of the viewpoints and intentions of the parties and their candidates.

Convention Committees

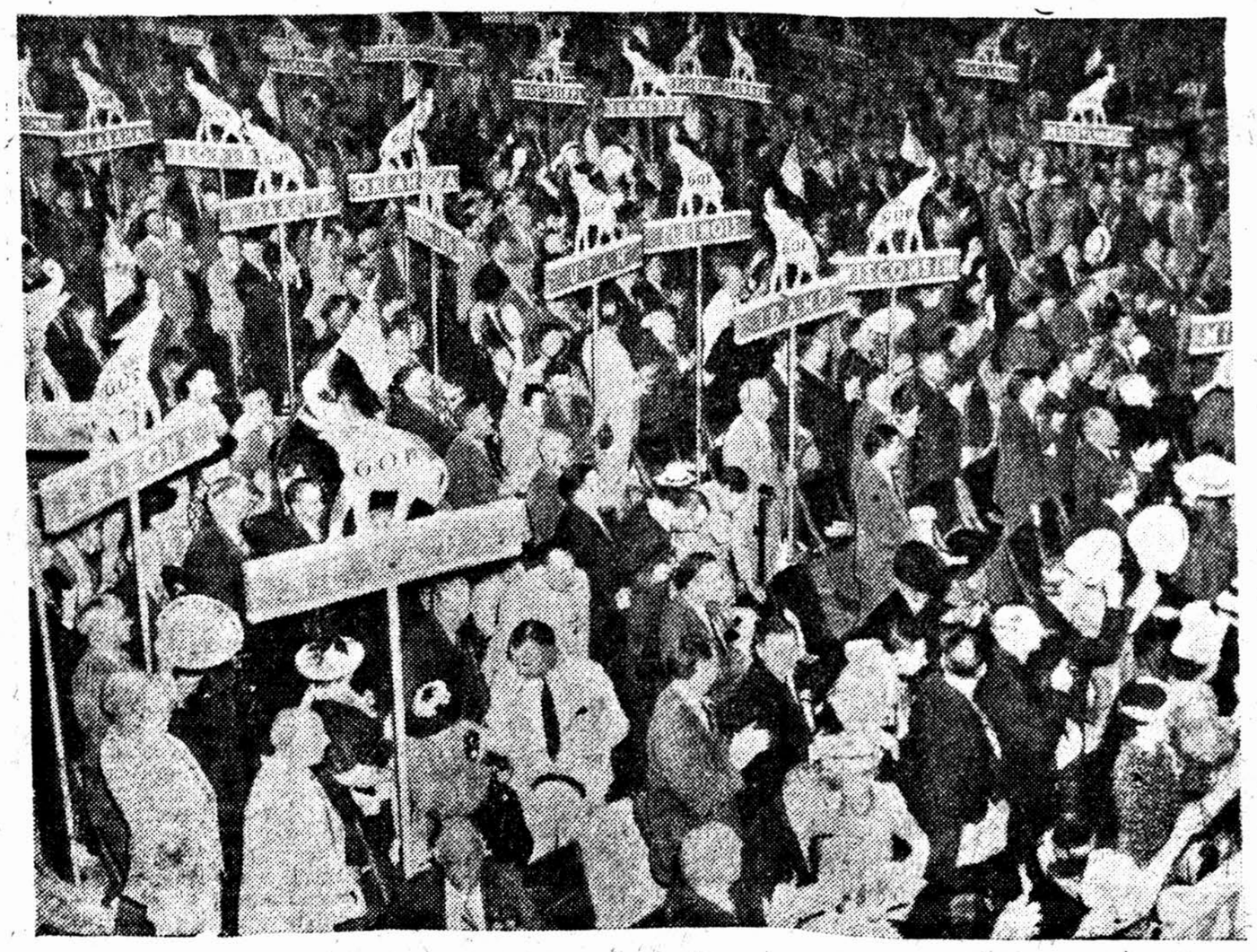
Today, machinery for the conduct of the national conventions is set up well in advance of such meetings. At each convention a temporary chairman is chosen, usually to deliver the party's keynote speech. After a credentials committee seats the various delegates, a permanent chairman is elected, as well as members of the four important convention committees the committee on permanent organisation; the committee on rules and order of business, the committee on credentials; and the committee on the platform (sometimes known as the committee on resolutions.) The first two are purely functional; the committee on credentials presents its solution of the claims by any rival delegates to seats at the convention.

The committee on the party platform is by far the most important of the four, and the contest over election of its membership, like that waged over the election of the permanent chairman, often gives a foretaste of the contest to be waged over the Presidential nomination.

It is the platform committee that draws up the party outline of policy, the notification to its members and to the rest of the U S public of the

Continued on page 25

This article describes the origin and work of party conventions which for an important part of the Presidential election in the United States. The party convention system of choosing the Presidential candidate was evolved after many other methods had been tried and found wanting. Each party's candidate is chosen by a majority of the convention delegates. This year the Republican Party convention was held on June 21 and the Democratic Party convention is fixed for July 12, both in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



This scene is typical of a Republican National Convention at which the party selects its candidate for the Presidential election. This photograph was taken at the 1940 Republican Convention, which was held in Philadelphia, venue of this year's convention. The elephant over the identifying sign of the various state delegates is the Republican Party symbol.

Between Wall Street And Kremlin

SHOULD India make common cause with the Anglo-U.S. power bloc or should she align herself with the Russian sphere of influence? Or should she continue to plough the lone furrow of an independent foreign policy, doing the "tight-rope walking," between Wall Street and Kremlin? .. ..

These questions are extremely topical as much as they are highly controversial. Consequent upon the reference of the Kashmir issue to the U. N. Security Council and its aftermath, public attention has been focussed upon these questions, vitally affecting our foreign policy which is at the moment one of the most debated subjects in the country. This growing interest in foreign affairs, however is a welcome sign and positively testifies the fact that the Indian people are not isolationists and are fully conscious of the important role foreign relations play in the life of a free country.

This interest has found expression in the widespread criticism and appreciation of our foreign policy and in the numerous suggestions advanced for its reorientation and re-adjustment, the underlying purpose being the quest for the answers to the three basic questions. That these questions are of an important nature and involve much more than the mere ties of relationship with the other countries of the world goes without saying. Equally irrefutable is the fact that the answers to these questions have given by the people themselves, who must be the sole architects of all policies of a democratic state.

Nevertheless if the popular will is to be effective in moulding and executing our foreign policy, it is necessary that public opinion should be adequately enlightened about the diverse factors that determine the nature and scope of the foreign policy of a country and the views expressed must take full cognisance of the innumerable circumstances that influence its course. The answers to the questions posed at the outset must therefore be sought on the basis of an unprejudiced analysis of our present foreign policy, attempted on the background of the salient features of the prevailing international situation, as well as the conditions obtaining at the moment within our own national boundaries.

The Basic Principle

India's foreign policy was first enunciated by Pandit Nehru, soon after the formation of the Interim Government in September 1946. Since then it has been often reiterated through puolic pronouncements and has guided the Foreign Ministry in shaping its ever-expanding activities. Striking a high moral tone, and maintaining a characteristic touch of honesty and sincerity, India's foreign policy is moulded on the "friendship to all and enmity to none" principle.

Being sternly opposed to power politics, India desires to keep herself aloof from power blocs and international entaglements, always adopting an independent stand in connection with international issues determined purely by the merits of the case, irrespective of the nations and groups involved. A peace-loving nation India stands for full co-operation with all the nations of the world in the task of building the edifice of lasting peace and the enduring prosperity of the peoples of the world and for the progress and the growing strength of the United Nations Organisation.

Being zealous of her own freedom, India believes that the only way to lasting peace is the enjoyment of freedom by all the nations of the world and the elimination of all sources of exploitation and domination of one by the other, and would stake all her material and moral resources to obtain that objective. India has no territorial ambitions and no desire to interfere into the internal affairs of any country as much as she would not tolerate any outside interference in her own affairs.

Practical Aspects

Evidently, no sane human being can consciously object to the underlying principles of our foreign policy. Undoubtedly therefore, except for some strictures by interested parties, public criticism has so far mainly concerned itself with the practical aspects of our foreign policy.

The main contention is that in the present international atmosphere, vitiated by the influence of power-politics, diplomatic chicanery and intrigue, honesty of purpose and sincerety of action have not the slenderest chance of success. It is felt by some, that notwithstanding the indubitably noble ideals underlying our foreign policy, expediency and national interests demand its toning down to suit the alleged needs of times and circumstances.

It is further contented that our independent line of action at the present juncture is bound to be looked upon with suspicion and render us friendless in international councils, as has already happened in the United Nations Organisation. Individuals of different ideological persuasions therefore advocate that India should abandon her present independent line and stand by one or the other bloc of their choice.

To begin with, it is perfectly true that it is impossible to please all at one and the same time and it is invetiable that our present stand in international politics be looked upon with dissatisfaction by the principal powers, each of whom is desirous of trapping India into its own camp of statentes and stooges. The mere object of winning friends, however is not a sufficiently strong reason to dictate a change in our present policy. Besides realising the fact that it is the height of folly to advocate the abandonment of the highly moral level of our foreign policy, just because our neighbours have chosen to play the devil's game, it is imperative to examine what it will profit India, or the wrold at large, in taking sides in international intercourse, in the present context of world affairs.

Big Power Politics

The world to-day is almost torn asunder between Russia and the U. S. A., each having a respectively demarcated sphere of influence. Either side has avowed ambitions to further spread its tentacles and bag in more victims through means, whether fair or foul.

The Russian Iron Curtain is expanding day by day, while Uncle Sam's mighty dollar is never in want of fresh fields and pastures new for exploitation, albeit economic. Furthermore each stands by a precisely defined politico-economic ideology, diametrically opposed to that of the other and each being determined to make its own ideology the dominant factor in world politics, the policies pursued by these powers connote of interference into the internal affairs and freedom of weaker nations.

Already the two dominant forces in the world today are Kremlin's communism, seeking to make individuals mere robots of the economic machine, and Wall Street—capitalism, which though passing for democracy and free enterprise, represents in fact the forces of exploitation of the many by the few and negativates the very conception of democracy. These have replaced the declining colonial imperialism, but are no less sinister in their ultimate effects. The third force of democratic socialism which seeks to combine democratic ideals with the principles of economic justice and equality and social security, being yet in a fluid and disjointed state, the choice lies between an independent line of action or the acceptance of the newest methods for exploiting the common man. It being impossible to divorce internal affairs from foreign affairs, no nation, much less India, therefore can align herself with either of the groups as the case may be, without sacrificing her individual freedom and throwing the gates open to alien exploitation and domination.

To tie India to the apron strings of the Russian Bear or Uncle Sam's coat tails would therefore mean an explicit acceptance of the policies of either, an endorsement of their black deeds and their evil intentions and would amount to turning ourselves into helpless camp-followers of alien powers. Initial advantages that may accrue from such a course will be offset by the ultimate betrayal of the ideals that have inspired the nation throughout its history and which we rightly cherish, and the reimposition on ourselves of a new type of slavery.

The suggestion that India should align herself with one or the other of the power blocs is therefore a counsel of despair born out of the misinterpretation of the present world situation and our own needs and requirements. Both the exigencies of the present world situation as well as our own interests preclude a positive answer to either the first or the second question posed at the beginning and renders India's present independent stand in world politics the wisest and the safest courses to follow.

There is nevertheless a school of thought which while fully appreciating the basic soundness of our foreign policy is prominently critical of the fact that it lacks a positive aspect. Theoretically, nothing could be more positive than India's pledge to work for the attainment of freedom by all the peoples of the world and for the maintenance of world peace. On the practical side however this positive aspect yet remains an expressed objective, still to be achieved or even attempted. The reason for this state of affairs is not far to seek.

India does not yet possess the means to give a practical shape to the positive aspect of her foreign policy. So long as India's policy lacks the backing of a fully developed national economy and well organised military strength her voice will continue to be feeble in international forums. We have a fund of moral strength behind us, inspite of the set-backs our prestige has received from recent events, but in this century of the split atom something more than that is needed to fill the inevitable gap between our ambitions and achievements. Until we have put our own house in order and mustered the requisite strength our positive attitude in foreign affairs must necessarily be restricted within the limits of what is permitted by our means.

The same reason to some extent applies to the suggestion that India should organise an Asian bloc and evolve one Asian Monroe doctrine as a counterblast to the expansionist tendencies of the western powers. While not underestimating the need of Asian unity to resist western encroachments and not denying the fact that India's position and her resources place the leadership of the Asian countries on her shoulders it must be said that the fulfilment of that responsibility depends upon our economic and military potential. Furthermore to think in terms of more power blocs and to succumb to a restrictive political philosophy is to act against the spirit of times and in a way that is detrimental to the interests of the world at large, which sorely needs version into practice of the advertised "one world" philosophy. The alternative therefore is to develop closer and more intimate understanding among the Asian countries and promote effective co-operation among them in order to rebuild their backward economy. It is true that Asia has to depend upon foreign countries for its economic advancement but if there is unity and co-operation among the peoples of Asia they will be in a better position to bargain with the more advanced western powers. And to bring about that unity and understanding should be India's endeavour.

The supreme need therefore is the realisation of the truth that strength at home is strength abroad. While not cutting ourselves adrift from the current of world developments so long as such a course does not interfere with our national interests, it is necessary to concentrate every ounce of energy upon building the internal strength and prosperity of the country. It will not pay us dividends to look to Kremlin or Wall Street for inspiration. Let us learn the lessons from the progress made by other countries by all means, but let us not fail to take cognisance of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country and our own politico-economic theories.

Only if thus our prosperity has its root in the native soil shall we be able to carry Asia behind us and add fresh strength and dynamism to our voice abroad, and in the noble role of the givers and preservers of peace we shall be able to give to the world the message of goodwill and peace and non-violence left behind by India's greatest son, Mahatma Gandhi.

If we keep all these factors before our view and with vigilance, alertness and determination adhere to the ideals we have chosen for our guidance, it will not be long before we are able to fulfil the role which our past, present and no less the uncertain future have shaped for us. That role was inimitably defined by Pandit Nehru, who more than anybody else enshrines in himself the spirit of New India, when speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the occasion of the presentation of the national tricolour a year ago, he echoed the sentiments of the whole nation in the following words:

"Wherever it (the flag) may go—and I hope it will go very far, not only where Indians dwell and our ambassadors and ministers live, but across the far seas where it may be carried by our ships—it will bring a message of freedom to those people who may see it, a message of comradeship, a message that India wants to be friends with every country in the world and India wants to help any people who may lack freedom."

That is our destiny. Let us endeavour to fulfil it.

By Eleuterio Soares

India is opposed to power politics and desires to keep herself aloof from power blocs and international entanglements, always adopting an independent stand in connection with international issues, determined purely by the merits of the case, irrespective of the nations and groups involved.

This is no doubt an excellent basis of our foreign policy. But how far is it possible to put it into action in a world torn between two conflicting ideologies?

'Law & Life'

By "Jarvim"

Lonesome Lads

In the weary years of the war, several Indians, stranded in England, got married to English wives, who refused to accompany their husbands to India when the war ended.

Returning to India, these unfortunate young men felt lonesome and wanted to marry again. So, they sought legal opinion as to whether any court in India could grant them relief by way of divorce from the wicked English girls to whom they were united at the Registry in England. It seems that the Bombay Hindu Divorce Act, newly enacted in 1947, will not avail them because it applies only when both parties to the marriage are Hindus.

Their wives being Christians the only Act which could apply to the dissolution of such marriages would be the ancient Indian Divorce Act of 1869 Under that Act, however, the only Court which would have jurisdiction would be the one within whose territorial limits "the husband and wife reside or last resided together' These young men not having resided together with their English wives in India at any time, no court in India would have jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act to dissolve their marriage So ingeniously enough, these gay young men thought of marrying again

Be Bold!

Those of them who were Hindus could normally, under their personal law, marry as many wives as they liked, provided, of course, they were not domiciled, or the marriage contracted in the Province of Bombay, so as to to attract the application of the Bombay Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriages Act of 1946—part of the kill—joy policy of the Bombay Government! Some authorities do take the view that the English marriage being a monogamous marriage, a person who has married in England cannot re-marry, even though his personal law permits any number of wives The better view, however, seems to be that such persons can marry again outside Bombay, if they are not domiciled in the Province of Bombay. Such a marriage will be celebrated according to Hindu rites and not under the Special Marriage Act of 1872 which has no application when either party to the marriage has a husband or wife living. So, our advice to these young men is to forget their woes and boldly marry again. Such is Law and such indeed is Life

The control of disease is achieved through knowledge, which knowledge must be built up from ascertained facts. However tedious, however disgusting, however dangerous, the facts must be accurate and it is the work of the scientists to get them.

Scientists Triumph OVER VERMIN AND EPIDEMICS

AFTER the Allied landings in Southern Italy in 1943-44 and the liberation of Naples, an epidemic of typhus broke out among the half-starved and suffering population of that town.

Had it occurred in former years, the outbreak would have claimed untold victims, but the Allied troops were fully prepared to meet such possibilities and were equipped with the most up-to-date equipment to combat the epidemic. Within a very short time the outbreak was suppressed.

At first the Neapolitans were a little suspicious when they had to line up outside the ambulances and have white powder sprayed into their coats, trousers and shirts, but the results proved that the British and American army doctors were fully justified in their action. D.D.T. (Dichlor-Diphenyl-Trichlor- Ethane) had come through its baptism of fire with flying colours.

Today even the non-scientifically-minded person appreciates that lice are responsible for the spreading of typhus. The knowledge of the danger of this pest in the course of the years, has become increasingly widespread. A few British scientists have occupied themselves exclusively with the study of lice. Professor Patrick A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S., probably the greatest living authority in this field, recently published a new edition of his standard work "The Louse", which first appeared in 1939, and Dr. John Smart, M.A.D.Sc., also published in a British Museum series, a new edition of his booklet "Lice" which made its first appearance in 1942; it gives a detailed account of the experience gained in the fight against vermin and pests.

Related Hosts

Dr. Smart begins with a summary of the knowledge already gained regarding the louse. A number of animals have their own special species of lice which never transfer from one animal to another; it is found that related hosts are inhabited by correspondingly closely related spewes of lice and, the lice found on man are closely related to the lice found on monkeys and apes.

Lice normally pass their entire lives on their host, unlike bugs and fleas which infest places and premises. The lice feed on the blood of their host, piercing the skin by means of stylets and at the same time discharging a salivary secretion into the wound thus preventing coagulation of the host's blood; the "feed" then begins and adult lice can take up to one milligram of blood at a time.

Dr. Smart reports that experiments have shown that a louse-free person sleeping in the same bed as a lousy persons, will begin to complain of lice within five to six hours. The lice paid off in the first 10 hours of their adult life and after a few days begin to lay the eggs. A single female louse may lay 270 to 300 eggs during her lifetime.

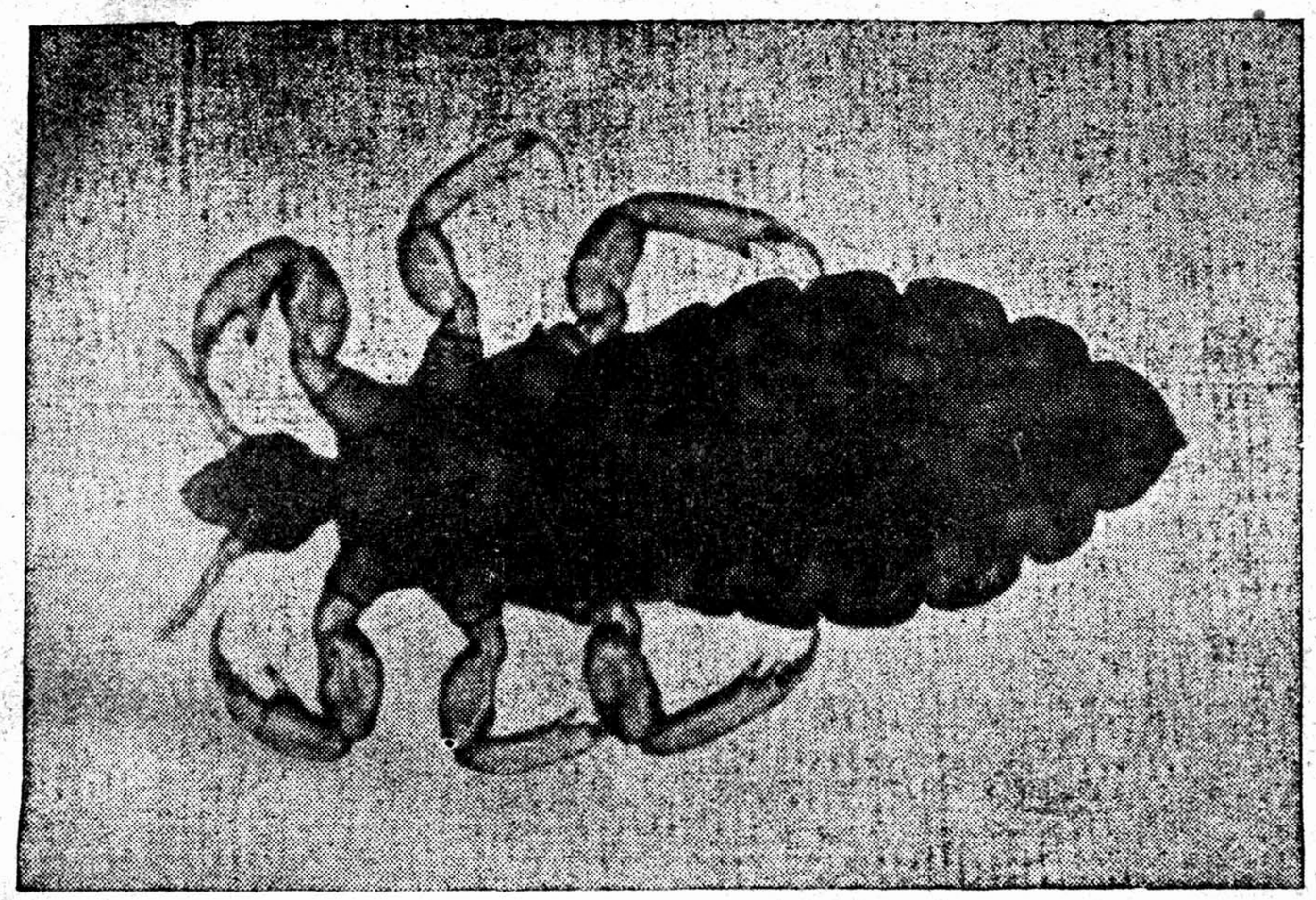
The spreading of lice under favourable conditions is, therefore, considerable. Crowded sleeping quarters, unhygienic surroundings, such as in refugee camps found throughout Europe and Asia today, are ideal conditions for lice. Not only direct bodily contact, but also loose hair or combings can contribute towards the infestation of lice and nits (the eggs of lice).

Thanks To Civilisation

But even the blessings of civilisation are at times favourable to the propagation of this pest. Dr. Smart reports that permanent waves can even be responsible, because some women do not wash or comb their hair for long periods! On the other hand, ideal conditions are present in certain areas where it is customary to sew on the underwear for the winter. Again, among certain African tribes, the amount of clothing worn is often a mark of wealth, power and dignity; so it is that the adult males with their voluminous robes are found to

Chemists experimenting with powders that will kill lice.

A scientist sprinkling the correct powder on the seam—the powder that has saved and wil save millions of human lives.



The louse brings disease, discomfort and disgust. This scourge almost, but never quite eradicated from civilisation, constitutes certainly not the least of the abominations of war. In order to test various powders which would kill lice and afford protection against reinfestations a large number of lice had to be procured and, as lice spread disease, those had to be bred very carefully. D.D.T. at last triumphed over the louse.

LICE

Cause Of Dangerous Diseases

By H. Markert

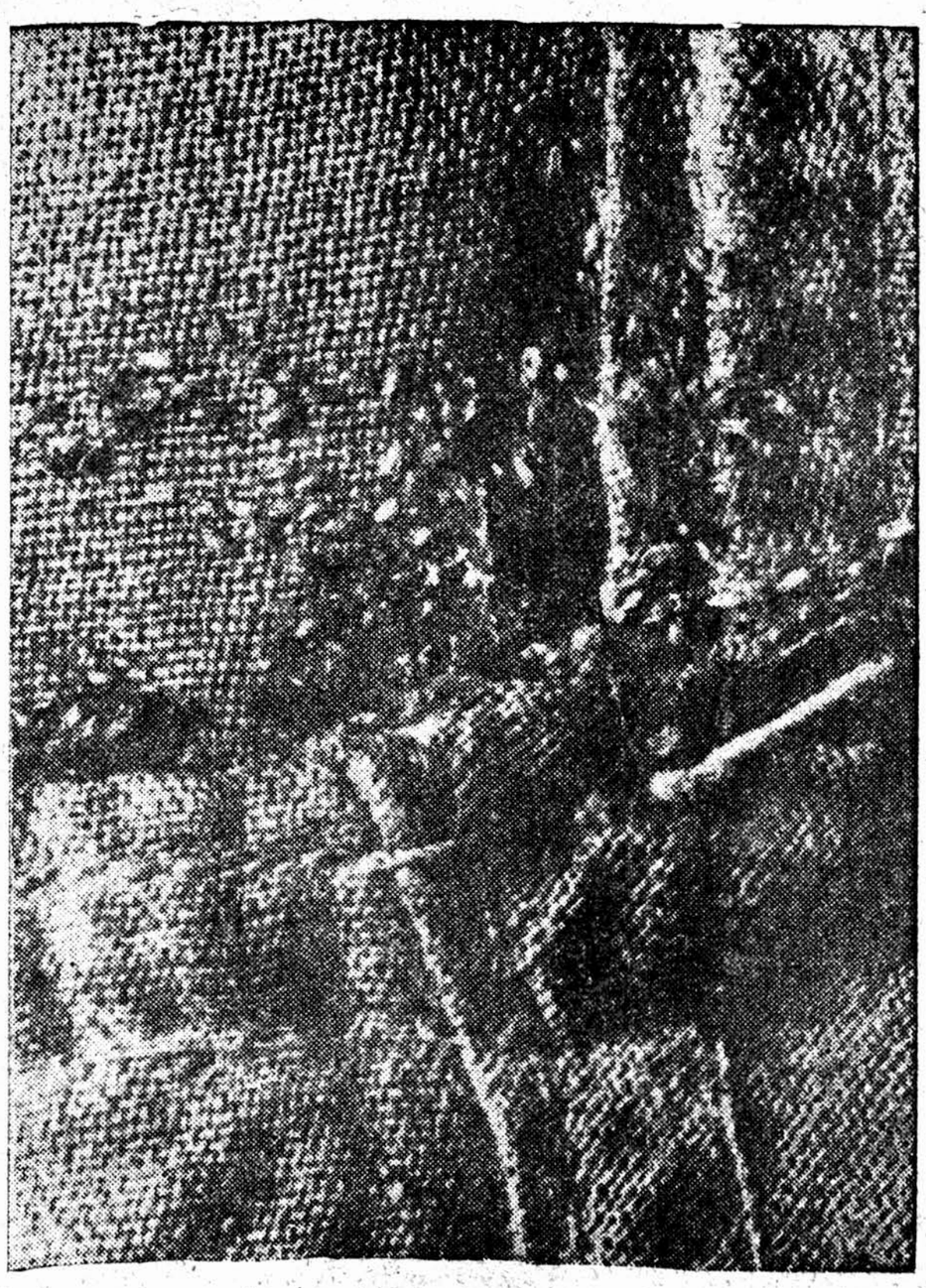
be much louser than the half-naked adolescents.

The louse by sucking pathogenic organisms from the blood of a sick person and transferring them to a healthy person, contributes towards spreading dangerous diseases. Exanthematous typhus is one form of typhus which can be transferred by means of organisms—rickettsia— in the faeces of the louse. Delousing was recognised as a means of combating typhus as long ago as 1876, but it was not until the 1943-44 outbreak at Naples that modern methods and the elimination of the lice and their eggs, proved that the spread of the disease could be prevented. Exanthematous typhus is still prevalent in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East and Far East, Abyssinia and the Union of South Africa and is mainly to be found in temperate climates.

Spirochaetes, also carried and transferred by the louse, are responsible for the outbreak of relapsing fever which is very widespread and which has certain charateristics in common with malaria. But this disease can also be stemmed by destruction of the lice.

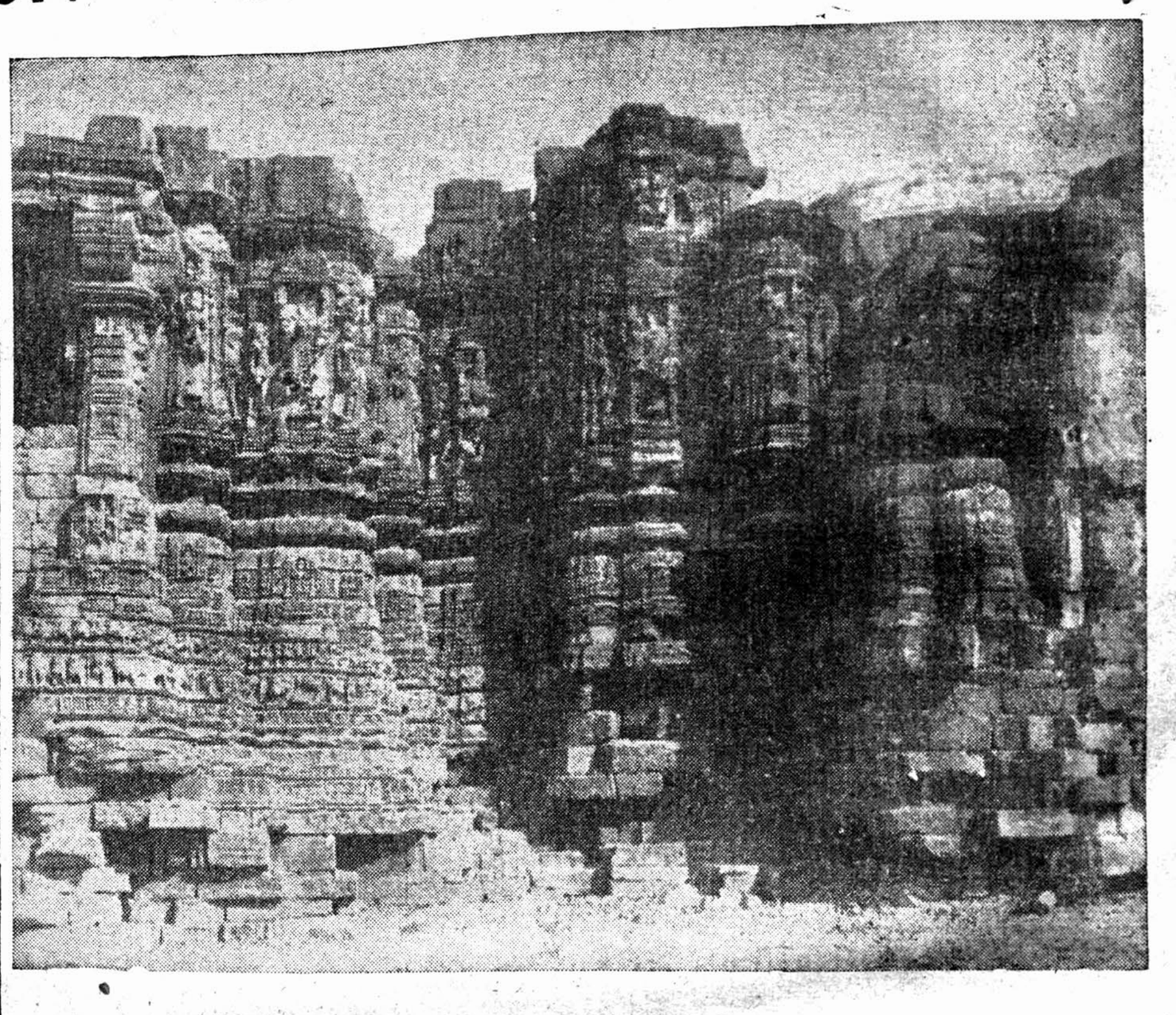
"The introduction of D.D.T.", says Dr. Smart, "has revolutionised the methods of combating lice". It is the most rapid method of treatment, whether applied individually or collectively. Amazing results have been obtained by it all over the world.

Shirts and undercloths being examined minutely for lice and their distribution. The shirt will then be dusted with one of the test powders. Every 24 hours the shirt will be re-examined and the lice counted again.



A seam of a shirt infested with lice, magnified many times.

RESTORATION OF SOMNATH TEMPLE



THE restoration of the pre-historic shrine of Somnath abutting on the western sea-board of Saurashtra off Prabhas-Patan in Junagadh State to the position it occupied among the most exquisite specimens of ecclesiastical architecture has gripped the imagination of many a devout Saivite. Anything between Rs. 35,00,000 and Rs. 40,00,000 are said to have been swept into Deputy Prime Minister Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's lap from Calcutta alone!

By Prof. K. L. Oza

When, however, we turn from the innate worthiness of the ideal aimed at by the devout scions of the Chaulukya or Solanki dynasty of the rulers of Gujarat, who regarded Somnath as their tutelary deity, and other promoters of the restoration project to the precise manner in which the remnants of the rage of the elements and the iconoclastic fury of the early Mohamedan rulers of India from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries of the Christian era, we find among the restoration zealots and antiquaries of recognised eminence the widest diversity of opinion.

Leave It Alone!

From the welter of conflicting ideologies two views stand cut prominently. Orthodox antiquaries hold fast to the opinion that the ruined temple of Somnath should be left severely alone to be studied "in situ", like other "archaeological survivals". They contend that no vestige has apparently been left of the original edifice, which sprang into existence in the reign of King Soma in pre-historic antiquity. The shrine was repaired during the Vallabhi and Chaulukya periods of Indian History and was wantonly tampered with in the fifties of the fourteenth century by a bigoted Moslem invader, who glutted his religious fanaticism with gratification by interpolating some characteristically Moslem features of ecclesiastical architecture. In the circumstances, they express themselves with all the strength of conviction they are capable of in favour of maintaining the 'status quo', lest in trying to do better we might conceivably mar what is well, to adapt Shakespeare's intense expression of condensed thought in King Lear.

The protagonists of the restoration project are equally keen about insisting on an inductive study of the styles of ecclesiastical architecture in ancient Saurashtra blended in the Somnath temple when it was at the height of its splendour. Their views run on all fours with those of the Poona savant Prof. S. R. Sharma of Fergusson College contained in his latest treatise "Our Heritage and Its Significance".

Study Of Achitecture

'Pictures, poetry, and every work of art', as Croce says, 'produce no effect save on souls prepared to receive them'. In the logic of commensense, Dasarupa, an Indian work on Aesthetics, states that the spectator's appreciation of beauty depends on the effort of his own imagination, as in the case of children playing with clay elephants'. And in the words of Rabindranath Tagore: 'In our country, those of the audience who are appreciative, are content to perfect the song in their own mind by the force of their own, feeling.' Indeed, there is a part of the melody unheard which is sweeter to the listener because of his own qualities. According to Shukracharya, the defects of images are constantly destroyed by the power of the virtue of the worshipper', or, as Dhananjaya puts it, 'the permanent motif becomes 'rasa' through the 'rasika's' own capacity for being delighted'. The appreciation of beauty, consequently, is a product of the onlookers' ability to enter into the artist's experience and vision. Judged by these cannons, Indian art will at once acquire a new meaning and uniqueness".

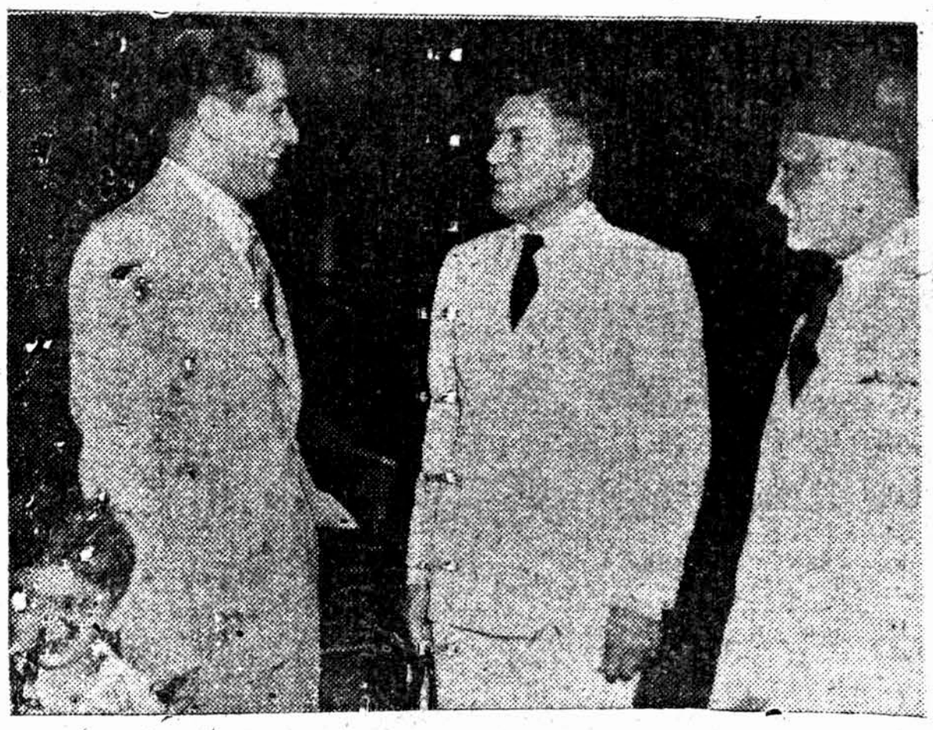
Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power in the Government of India, who had acccompanied Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in company of High Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar State and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi on November 13, 1947 on a flying visit to the ruined and weather-beaten temple of Somnath, was evidently aware of the forgoing considerations determining the the shape of the temple to be restored to its pristine glory. Accordingly, he specially deputed the Consulting Architect of the Government of India Mr. Deolalikar to Prabhas-Patan to examine the architecture of the ruined temple of Somnath at close quarters and to distinguish the relics of the temple as renovated by King Kumarpal of Gujarat from the later accretions. Subsequently, the shrine was visited a few weeks ago by the Deputy Director-General of Archaeology Mr. Srivatsava to study the ruined temple as an "archaeological survival" and to place its architectural pecularities in their proper chronological setting.

Oral Traditions

Mr. Deolalikar is said to have stressed the desirability of setting up a committee of all talents, so to say, to review the question of rehabilitating the temple of Somnath from different angles of vision so as to make it a "thing of beauty" and a "joy for ever". He alternatively suggested the award of a prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best wooden or plaster of Paris model of the temple as it should be restored to please all schools of thought alike.

The cult-image to be installed in the temple on its restoration should be a "siva lingam" preferably made out of agate. No weight must be attached to the grotesquely absurd accounts given by different Moslem chroniclers of the shape and the size of the cult-image when it was damaged by that arch-iconoclast Mahmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1025. The oral traditions about the temple and its appurtenances, bequeathed from father to son in the Sompura Brahmin community at Prabhas-Patan would perhaps be investigated for distilling evidential data concerning the ancient sanctuary of Somnath before any decision is reached about its restoration.

Party To Indian Ambassador



His Excellency Dr. Syud Hosain (centre) India's Ambassador in Egypt photographed with office-bearers of the Indian Union, Cairo, at a party given by the Union in his honour last month. At left is Mr. H. Dayal Das, President of the Union and at right is Mr. Riasuddin Faruki, Secretary of the Union.

PHIL GORDON (left) sees recorded of electrical currents generated by his heart unroll like ticker tape from an amazing new camera—four seconds after exposure is made. The Camera takes two seconds for developing and another two seconds to fix—wash—dry and deliver. Here—Joseph Daly, of Chicago examines the finished print. The camera was developed for electrocardiograph, but process is applicable to the entire field of photography including television and movies. The first of the cameras are being made in the United States—but only for the medical profession.

The city sweepers who were on strike resumed work on morning Saturday having decided at a general body meeting last evening to accept adjudication on all items of their 12-point demand. Picture above shows sweepers clearing the accumulated rubbish.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Understanding Between American And British Officials

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuter) : A temporary understanding on the relationship between the European Recovery Programme and the operations of the sterling area has been reached between American and British officials, it was learned authoritatively here today.

A final decision will await report on the feasibility of "tracing" European recovery programme dollars in the overall distribution of dollars in the sterling area.

British officials contend it is virtually impossible to divorce the use of Marshall plan dollars from others used in the pool operated by Britain as banker for the sterling area.

These officials argue at the same time that "Maplan" dollars are for the most part allocated for specified purchases. Therefore the question of Britain handing such dollars directly to another member of the sterling area is not likely to arise.

The point at issue is rather the extent to which Britain's dollar expenditure as dollar banker for the sterling area should show up in European recovery programme calculations, and be taken into account in reaching them.

British officials argue that the sterling area constitutes the largest area of free multilateral trade, one of the chief aims of the European Recovery Programme is to develop multilateral trade, and to attempt to restrict the operations of the sterling area would be alien to the purposes of the recovery programmes.

The temporary understanding does not "mean that the American Government is totally convinced by Britain's argument.

ECA MISSION TO SWEDEN

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPA)—ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman announced today that John F. Haskell, 44, will head the ECA mission to Sweden.

Haskell, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, has been Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange since 1939.

He served as an infantry colonel in World War II and was wounded in action on the Rhine in 1945.

TRICHY-COLOMBO AIR SERVICE

TRICHY, July 2 (API): A regular air service between Trichy and Colombo operated by Ceylon Airways is expected to commence on 27th July. The service will be twice weekly at the beginning on Tuesdays and Thursdays but will be stepped up later according to traffic demands.

CANBERRA, July 2. (Reuter): Mr. J. B. Chifley, Prime Minister, said today, on the eve of his departure for London, that Australia's national income rose 24 per cent during the financial year ended June 30 as a result of Bouyant trade.

"Yugoslavia Slandered In Outrageous Manner"

Tito's Govt. Sends Third Note Of Protest To Albanian Government

BELGRADE, July 3 (Reuter): The Yugoslav Government yesterday sent a third note to the Albanian Government protesting strongly against the "incredible and insulting action of the Albanians in summarily dismissing Spiro Sazentich, a Yugoslav army political instructor attached to the Albanian army.

The Yugoslav News Agency, reporting the note said that Colonel Sazentich was summoned by Major General Baluk to the offices of Major General Temeljko, Albanian Vice-Minister of Defence, who ordered him "in insulting terms" to leave Albania immediately.

The note said that simultaneously General Baluk slandered Yugoslavia and its leader in an "outrageous manner".

Colonel Sazentich, the note continued, was invited to Albania by the Government and neither it nor the Albanian Defence Ministry had complained about his work.

Earlier yesterday Yugoslavia warned Albania to rescind discriminatory orders affecting relations between the two nations—issued since the Cominform attack on Yugoslavia—or be "resonable for the consequences".

The warning was contained in a note from Marshal Tito's Government to the Government of Premier Enver Hodja, protesting against Albanian railway directorate, building a line from Scutari to the Yugoslav frontier.

The Yugoslav note demanded: That Albania should repeal orders stopping deliveries of raw materials from jointly operated mines in Albania, stopping work on the railways, and the shipment of Albanian oil, and that the Albanian Government should send to Belgrade a Commission to negotiate differences beteween the two countries.

Leading members of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee held a four-hour conference in the Foreign Office late last night.

An important statement was expected.

The Soviet Ambassador's car was parked two blocks away but it is not known whether he attended.

Afterwards the Central Committee of the Party met at its own Headquarters until almost midnight.

ASSURANCE TO REFUGEES

CALCUTTA, July 2, (A.P.I.): The West Bengal Government have offered East Bengal Refugee families a large number of whom have taken forcible possession of buildings in the precincts of the Lake Medical College Hospital, South Calcutta, accommodation in the districts of Midanpire, Bankura and Burdwan. As regards refugees who for reasons of employment etc. must reside in or near Calcutta, the Government have assured every possible consideration.

The Press Note, requests the refugee parties to remove themselves from the Lake area by the first week of July assures them that Government will show every sympathy to refugee families and will do everything possible to meet their genuine and reasonable requirements

PANDIT MISRA TO MEET RAJEN BABU

NAGPUR, July 2. (A.P.I.): Pandit D. P. Misra, Home Minister of C. P. and Berar left for Delhi today to meet the Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Dehra Dun and discuss with them the question of filling up of the two vacancies in the C. P. Cabinet caused by the resignation of Mr. B A. Deshmukh and Mr. S. M. Hasan

CHITTAGONG, (EAEW) July 2. (API): Pakistan's Minister for Industries and Education, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, inaugurated here yesterday the first machine tool manufacturing industry in Eastern Pakistan on their enterprise and assured them all assistance.

REDS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 2 (API): Two Communists were arrested today in front of the riot tax office while shouting slogans exhorting people not to pay riot tax which have been imposed on the city to compensate the victims of the communal riot of 1946

POLICY IN TANGANYIKA

LAKE SUCCESS, July 2 (UPA)—Philippine delegate Victorio D. Carpio questioned a British spokesman for 90 minutes before the United Nations Trusteeship Council concerning Great Britain's plans to educate 5,500,000 government wards in Tanganyika, British East African territory.

Carpio, with heavy sarcasm, asked J.E.S. Lamb, British Governor of United Nation Trust area, how many schools Britain had established in her 32 years' rule.

Lamb reported the figure was mentioned in the Tanganyika report which the Council had finished studying on Friday afternoon.

Carpio said, "Excuse me, I have bad eyes. Will you please read the figure for me and the other members of the Council who have bad eyes?"

Lamb said Britain built 264 schools, which was equivalent to one for 24,000 natives. The report also said 8.55 per cent native children receive education either from the government or missionaries.

Carpio criticized the education appropriations for the territory which was described by the report as six percent of the total budget.

A ten year plan formulated by the British in 1946 sets the goal of government operated educational facilities for 282,000 children. Lamb said he was satisfied with this long range goal as the "best attainable."

A United Nations mission will inspect Tanganyika in July after which the Council will draft a report to the General Assembly.

As citizens of United Nations Trust territory, Tanganyikans are scheduled to govern themselves as soon as they are considered capable.

ERNAKULAM, July 2, (A. P. I.): Six more temples have been execepted from the operation of the temple entry proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin by the devasthanan executive authority, says a Government notification issued today.

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For Penfriendship write with -|1|- stamp to Kumari S. Darshana, Secretary All India Friends Corporation, P. B. 27, Simla. (487)

FINANCIAL

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd 12 Chowringhee Square. Calcutta a progressive national concern paying dividends Apply sharp to Managing Agents 9472

SCHOLARSHIPS

Wanted scholarships (gift or loan) for four students, one Medical, one Physics Honours, and two in High School, up to a total of Rs. 8000 C. B. Rao, 49, Brahmin Extension Coimbatore. (9039)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Slow speed generators 110 and 220 Volts, ½ to 30 K.W., Newman totally enclosed British Motors 10, 15, 20 and 75 H.P., 12 and 40 K.W., **220 Volts special switch boards. 1/4 to 1 H.P. single phase motors. electric pumping sets 1 to 4. Dinshaw & Co 105 Apollo Street Bombay.** (355C)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Kashmir, Pure Kashmir silk hand made 45" wide 3/12/- yard delivered any place in India, please send orders to Eastern Agency. Srinagar. 9071

PUBLIC NOTICES

PATNA UNIVERSITY

M.A. & M.Sc. DEGREE COURSE IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission into the M.A. & M.Sc. Degree Course in Applied Psychology to begin from the first week of August, 1948. The Course consists of theoretical instruction, laboratory practical work and field work in Psychology. The Course is open to graduates in Arts or in Science. Two specialised Courses of Applied Psychology, one in relation to Education and the other in relation to Industry and Business are being offered at present. Applicants will have to sit for a Selection Test. Applications should reach the Director of Psychological Research & Service, Patna University, P.O. Patna University, Patna on or before the 19th July next.

P. ROY CHOUDHURY,
Deputy Registrar,
Patna University.

Patna University
The 30th June, 1948. (486)

VISVA-BHARATI

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Santiniketan, Visva-Bharati (1) Paridarshika, Sree-Bhavana (Superintendent, Girls' Hostel). Must be an M.A. with experience of hostel management. (2) Adhyapaka, Politics for Siksha-Bhavana (College). Must be a First Class M.A — preference to one with additional degree either in Economics or History. Both posts are in the Grade 150-10-200 (Selection) 200-20-300. Apply to the Karma-Sachiva, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West-Bengal before July 21, 1948. (485)

INDIA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY LIMITED

INDIA to UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY

Vessels	Ready	Closing
ss Indian Trader	24 July	28 July
ss Indian Shipper	3 Sept.	8 Sept.

For all particulars apply

Agents:—
LIONEL EDWARDS LTD.,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26241

Managing Agents :
LIONEL EDWARDS LTD
DI. CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA
PHONE : CALCUTTA 6360

Indian Cultural Mission In Tanganyika

CALCUTTA, July 2, (A. P. I.): The Indian Cultural Mission, deputed by the Bharat Sevasram Sangh, arrived at Dar-es-Salam (Tenganyika) last weekend according to a telegram received here today.

Addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the local Hindu Mandal, Swami Adwaitananda, leader of the Mission said that India had ever been the torch-bearer of spiritual wisdom to the civilised world.

The Swamiji said that during the period when India had lost her political independence, her cultural bonds with the outside world took the natural course of decay. Now that India had become free again her political Ambassadors were being sent all over the world to protect the political rights and integrity of her nationals. At this opportune moment spiritual messengers of India should, in the interest of her all-comprehensive culture and civilisation, be similarly sent to various parts of the world in order to secure India's rightful place in the comity of nations, he added.

ROME'S MOST SPECTACULAR LOVE TRAGEDY

Sicilian Merchant Murders Beautiful Mistress, Leaps To Death

ROME, (U.P.A.): Giovanni Bonaccorsi, a Sicilian wine merchant leaped to his death and to one-day nationwide notoriety when he plunged from the "Seventh Heaven" apartment of his murdered mistress, beautiful Grazia Grece.

The murder-suicide was easily Rome's most spectacular and clear-cut love tragedy in postwar years. The 43-year-old Sicilian had met the flirtatious Grazia only two weeks before while on a business trip to Rome.

Bonaccorsi fell hopelessly in love with the girl, who lived in the partment of a former Fascist thug, Giulio de Angelis, currently serving a term in Rome's Regina Coeli prison.

De Angelis was a sort of professional tough guy. During the war he was a roughneck leader of Fascist squads which wandered the streets arresting and beating up suspected anti-Fascists merely on suspicion. Before that he had been a daredevil movia extra.

Grazia lived with him until the time of his arrest, after the liberation of Rome in 1944. He was due to be released from jail soon and they were supposed to be married when he got out. Meanwhile, she led a loose and luxurious life in his small modern apartment on the seventh floor.

Bonaccorsi quickly became one of Grazia's intimates after they met But while his love for her grew stronger day by day, her interest in him lapsed just as rapidly into indifference. She complained to friends of his jealousy and described him as a "type" who had been interesting at first, but from whom she had to "unhook".

The day before the crime Bonaccorsi phoned and pleaded to see her. A friend of the girl, a woman who happened to drop by the apartment when he phoned, said that Grazia finally yielded to his desperate pleading and granted the appointment for that night which was to cost her life and his.

It was nine o'clock the following morning, June 9, that neighbours heard Grazia's anguished screams and rushed to her door. It was locked and bolted from the inside. The house porter couldn't break it open.

Horrer-stricken, the tenants listened helplessly outside Grazia's door to her ever-weakening screams and, after, to the measured pacing back and forth, like a trapped animal, of the murderer. To demands that he open, Bonaccorsi replied: "One moment. I must dress."

A few minutes later, as police battered at the door, they heard a cry and the thud of a body against the pavement in the courtyard below.

Police finally forced the door and found a grisly scene. Walls and floors were smeared with blood. In the death struggle they had obviously fought throughout the entire apartment. Her body, multilated with over 40 knife wounds, lay face down in a pool of blood in the bedroom.

Nearby, on the floor, was the killer's knife, a heavy glass ash tray with which he had struck her on the head and face, and a blood-drenched length of telephone wire with which he had tried to silence her cries by throttling her.

Bonaccorsi's own naked body lay crumpled seven floors below Grazia's window, from which he had leaped.

The only thing further the newspaper had to add the next day was that in Regina Coeli jail, tough guy Giulio de Angelis reportedly wept.

Political Reforms In Indonesia

BATAVIA, July 3, (Reuter): The Dutch and non-Republican Indonesian Provisional Federal Governments and the non-Republican Bandung convention are to be consulted about legal and political reforms in Indonesia Dr. R. W. Van Diffelen, general representative of the provisional FFederal Government told the Bandung convention before it went into six weeke recess.

He said that as soon as the Dutch constitution was amended—probably soon after the Dutch election on Wednesday—the Government would take up the question of political organisation in Indonesia with a view to the formation of the United States of Indonesia

Doctor Van Diffelen said its task would be to maintain order, organise federal services promote economic reconstruction and reorganise finances.

Dr. VVan Diffelen said that it was intended Government should be collegiate and that its powers would be confined mainly to internal affairs leaving relations with Holland and foreign countries the general responsibility of the Dutch Government.

A provisional representative body would have to be set up guaranteeing co-operation with member states, political organisations and minorities. The provinsional federal Government would consult this body

The participation of the whole of Indonesia remained the Dutch aim, added Doctor Van Diffelen

Beel Refutes Reds' Story

THE HAGUE, July 2 (Reuter): Dr. Jois J. M. Beel Dutch Premier, today denied a Communist assertion that "leading circles" in Batavia and the Netherlands had decided to renew military action in Indonesia

The Communist paper "De Waarheid" last night front-paged a report under the headline "Plans for a new colonial war" allegedly based on a secret meeting of the Catholic Party Executive held last Monday after the Catholic leader Professor J. Romme returned from Indonesia.

Quoting what it called an "exceedingly reliable sources" "De Waarheid" said that on the initiative of Professor Romme the reopening of police action was considered necessary.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE IN SAURASHTRA

Personnel To Be Announced Shortly

RAJKOT, July 2 (API)—A tripartite committee consisting of the representatives of labour employers and independent is being set up by the Government to enquire into the wages, dearness allowances and other matters of the dispute between the textile workers and the millowners in Saurashtra.

This step has been taken as a result of meeting between the millowners and labour representatives, presided over by the Labour Minister of Saurashtra, Mr Jagubhai Parikh on June 30.

The proposed tripartite committee will go into all the aspects of questions and make suitable recommendations on the basis of which the Government will give its decision which will be binding on both the millowners and the workers.

The personnel of the committee will shortly be announced There are 11 textile mills in Saurashtra with some 20 thousand workers.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS IN BARODA

Govt.'s Press Note

BARODA, July 2 (API)—As a preliminary step towards the changes in the constitution of Baroda State the Government have directed to make preparations for the elections to the Baroda State Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise, says a press note issued by the Government of Baroda today.

The note adds: "Accordingly the Bahivatdars and Mahalkaris have been asked to prepare before 30th September preliminary electoral rolls for each village, town and city within their jurisdiction The Suba and the Sar Suba will exercise general supervision over this work.

The main qualifications prescribed for the voters are: Age not below 21 years on 1st August 1948. sound mind and domicile in Baroda according to the Baroda Domicile Act. The voter must also be residing in the State for 180 days during the financial year ending 31st July 1948. or must be paying any tax under the law of the State."

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 12, 2004.
Muslim: Sabaan 26, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 5, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-06 a.m. Sunset: 19-20 p.m.
Hightide: 10-24, 21-39. Lowtide: 03-23, 16-10.

To-day's Engagements

FEDERATION OF SAWANTWADI SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the Governing Council at Dr. Dhuri's Health Clinic, 21, Currey Road today at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lectures on "Comparison Between Brihat and Laghu Parashari" and "Mundane Astrology" at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. respectively at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 25, Chowpaty Road.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Prof. Tarachand Gajara of Sindh will deliver a lecture on a "Path of Glory" today at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, Fort.

CONGRESS RASHTRABHASHA SAMITI

Morning 8-30 to 11:—(1) Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Nanachowk, (2) Vidya Mandir, Ranade Road, Dadar. (3) Vijai-Classes, Damodar Hall, Parel. (4) Tardeo Bridge, M. M. Boys' School, Bombay 7. (5) Lady H. Road M. M. Boys' School, B. B. Matunga. (6) Koliwada, M. M. Boys' School, Mori Road, Mahim. (7) Furguson Road, M. M. Boys' School, Worli.

Evening 3 to 5-30:—(1) Princess High School, Lamington Road. (2) Lamington Road, M. M. Boys' School (3) Girgaum, M. M. Boys' Upper Primary School. (4) West Khetwadi, M. M. Boys' School, 9th Lane.

MANDVI ('B' WARD) DIST. BHADUT SANGH: Members of the above Tenants Association will go round the ward locality of De'Souza St. and visit Building therein. Those tenants and residents of this ward who have any complaints are requested to see them at Corner of D'Souza St. and Gaya Building today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

F.S.U. EXHIBITION: On "Price Reduction in U.S.S.R. and Cost of Living in India" at F.S.U. Office, 48, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 9 p.m. today.

B.P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: The following classes will begin on Monday (tomorrow) German, French, and Philosophy of Spinoza in St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone, and Wilson College at 6-30, 6, and 6-30 p.m. respectively. Classes in Hindustani (elementary, junior and senior) in Anjuman-I-Islam High School at 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: Mr. J. P. Mehta has been appointed as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Committee of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, Bombay, vice Mr. C. A. Buch resigned.

Movement Of Textile Goods From Bombay

Applications for movement of piecegoods from Bombay to the following zones will be received on Monday, the 5th July, and Tuesday, the 6th July, between the hours of 10 and 12 by the Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office:—

Orissa Deficit Zone; Central Provinces Deficit Zone; South Deficit Zone, including the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin; and Central India States Deficit Zone.

MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice S. R. Tendolkar, to investigate the question of the due and proper administration and management of religious and charitable trusts and endowments, has submitted its report to the Government of Bombay on June 30. The public is, therefore, requested not to address any communications to the Committee hereafter.

TERM OF ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE EXTENDED

The term of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee which is due to expire on July 17, 1948 has been extended beyond that date, pending further orders.

M. P. PATIL FOR POONA

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will leave Bombay, to-day, for Poona, and return on Monday, July 5.

SUCCESS OF GUJERATI FILM

"Gunsundari" Celebrates Its Silver Jubilee

The silver jubilee of "Gunsundari", an Ajit Pictures production in Gujerati was celebrated at the Swastik Theatre on Saturday in the presence of a large gathering of leading film people, journalists and other guests.

There was a special show of the picture and during the interval the distribution of gold medals to the director, writer, artists and others connected with the production of this picture was made, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presiding over the function.

Mr. Jitubhai Mehta described the success of "Gunsundari" as a landmark in the history of the Indian film industry and said that if a good picture was put before the public it was sure to win success. "Gunsundari" had proved to the hilt, he said, that Gujerati pictures also have a big field before them provided they are good pictures, and that "Gunsundari" has also shown that a really good Gujerati picture can compete with any good picture in Hindi.

Mrs. Munshi expressed her joy on the success of "Gunsundari" which, she said, had paved the way for Gujerati producers to give more and better Gujerati pictures. She spoke about the value of films in moulding society as well as their service to the language. She complimented everyone connected with the production of "Gunsundari" and presented the gold medals.

Mr. Ratilal Punatar producer director of "Gunsundari" and partner of Ajit Pictures, thanked the guests and said that it was the grand team work that had made "Gunsundari" what it is, and gave the credit for his own success to the guidance and inspiration given to him by Mr. Chandulal Shah and Miss Gohar.

Textile Commissioner's Note

BOMBAY, July 3 (UPI): A Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, says:

"Applications for movement of piecegoods from Bombay to the following zones will be received on Monday, the 5th of July, and Tuesday, the 6th of July, between the hours of 10 and 12 by the Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office:—

"Orissa Deficit Zone;
Central Provinces Deficit Zone;
South Deficit Zone, including the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin; and Central India States Deficit Zone."

BOMBS RECOVERED IN SIMLA

SIMLA, July 3 (API).—Four bombs, believed to be country made and a bottle of petrol were recovered by a police party from the house of a Muslim evacuee who was formerly in the employee of the Simla Municipal Committee. The missiles were lying in a tin.

A case under the Explosives Substances Act has been registered by the police.

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 4.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Virendrakumar Shah, 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 Gottuwadyam Par Bhairaon, 8-45 Virendrakumar Shah, 9-0 S. N. Ratanjankar (Lucknow) Vocal Music, 11-0 Film Music, 11-30 Ghar, 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News, 12-15 S. N. Ratanjankar, 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 V. D. Ambhaikar, 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Independence Day, A feature written by Edward Clark, 2-0 "El Amor Brujo", 4-20 V. D. Ambhaikar, 4-45 Shankar Dasgupta, 5-0 Ponnu Swami, 5-45 Gammat Jammat, 5-50 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 Gokulibai Kakodkar, 7-0 Kannad Song, 7-10 Locals, 7-15 Vidya Nath Seth, 7-30 P. B. Nippanikar, 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Muzaffar Shah, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Air Orchestra, 10-0 Symphony Concert.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. to 8-0 Vadan, 5-45 Pramodini Desai, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Shankar Dasgupta, 8-15 Pramodini Desai, 9-0 P. B. Nippanikar, 10-0 Hori, 10-20 Gokulibai Kakodkar.

WEATHER

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BIHAR AND W. COAST

POONA, July 3. (A.P.I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 3rd July 1948.

Rainfall has been widespread in Bihar and the West Coast. Local or scattered showers have also occurred elsewhere in North-east India, in eastern Pakistan, the United Provinces, the East Central Provinces and in the eastern half of the peninsula. Day temperatures were abnormally high over the region from the North-West Frontier Province and the West Punjab to South-east Rajputana and the adjoining parts of Central India.

Forecast until the 4th evening: Rainfall will be wide-spread in the hills and the sub-montane districts from the East United Provinces to Assam. Light to moderate rain will be fairly widespread in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the central parts of the country. Scattered light showers are likely in eastern Pakistan, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the plains of the East United Provinces, the East Punjab Hills, the Bombay Deccan and the eastern half of the Peninsula, Dust-raising winds are possible in West Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam and sub-Himalayan Bengal during the

WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 3. (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 2nd July 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 8-00 hrs. I.S.T. on 3rd July 1948.

BOMBAY 0 90 82 0 9.7 minus 11.9; Calcutta 93 81 T 12.9 minus 0.1; Colombo 85 78 T 11.2 plus 2.5; Cuttak 94 79 03 7.2 minus 4.2; Delhi 109 85 0. 0.5 minus 3.3; Lucknow 98 82 0.2 2.7 minus 2.8; Madras 103 85 T 0.7 minus 1.5; Nagpur 83 75 0 2 3.5 minus 6.5; Patna 93 80 0.3 3.1 minus 5.0; Poona 87 73 T 7.4 plus 2.5; Shillong 77 66 0.7 27.2 plus 8.1.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 5-7-48:- Fairly widespread light to moderate rain in the Kokanpatti. Local showers in Mawal, Desh, Khandesh and Marathawada and a few Light showers in the Bombay Karnatak and in the rest of the Hyderabad State. OUTLOOK FOR NEXT TWO DAYS:- Monsoon may strengthen in the Konkanpatti.

Madras Bound Employee Relieved Of Purse

BOMBAY, Saturday.

C. C. Joseph of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Bombay, was relieved of his purse containing Rs. 600 and a reserved second class ticket for Madras by two pick-pockets yesterday. It is stated that Mr. Joseph got in a local train at Dadar and was proceeding to Victoria Terminus to catch the Madras Express. At Byculla Station he discovered that his purse was missing from the pocket. Immediately he found two men jumping out of the moving train.

He has lodged a complaint with the Railway Police.

Recruitment Of Officers For Bombay Armed Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ex-I.N.A. officers are being interviewed today for recruitment as officers to the Bombay Armed Police Force by the Committee set up for the purpose at the Secretariat. About thirty candidates from the various districts will be examined today. Successful men it is understand will be posted to the Districts.

The Committee consists of Mr. N. M. Kampte, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary, Mr Bakhle, Home Secretary and Maj. Gen Bhonsle.

Bail For City Doctor In 'Pugree' Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. V. F. Tandon, who was arrested yesterday for an alleged deal to transfer his dispensary at Yusuf Building Hornby Road, for a "pugree" of Rs. 80,000, was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 30,000 and two sureties of Rs. 15,000 each by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today.

He was arrested yesterday by Inspector Patakkar of the Crime Branch No. 2 of the Bombay C.I.D., after he was trapped by a bogus tenant sent by the Police.

Genuine

HAARLEM-OIL

"Waaning-Tilly-Oil"

Are you suffering from disorders of the Liver and Gall System, the consequences of which may be: Headaches, skin eruptions, eructations, yellow complexion, pressure on the stomach, dark-coloured urin, general lassitude, colics, gallbladder-trouble, gallstones, start a course of Waaning-Tilly Haarlem-Oil, the world-famed Genuine Dutch Drops in the blue packing. It is the remedy which has a regenerating effect on the Liver and regulates the secretion of Gall. It gives an instant relief from the terrible pains of gallstone colics and has rendered excellent services to drive out the stones. By virtue of its purifying properties Waaning Tilly-Oil has a beneficial influence on the blood and the kidneys and is therefore a good preventive against rheumatism and gout. In case of grit in the kidneys, kidney-stone colic, the Oil is regularly prescribed.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!!

A FEW OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS WHICH WE CONTINUALLY RECEIVE FROM CURED PATIENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

I used to suffer from GOUT and KIDNEY-STONE COLICS. Having tried everything, and finding no cure anywhere, I felt very miserable indeed. I was no more than a human wreck. Then, a friend advised me to take your Waaning-Tilly Oil: and now I can say that it is the only remedy that has proved its ability to free me from this awful suffering. I shall always recommend your Waaning-Tilly Oil to everybody.

(signed) Mrs. B. Mons.

I am very satisfied with the results I have obtained with your Waaning-Tilly Oil. My JAUNDICE has disappeared, and my GALL BLADDER is also getting better. My doctor advised me to take a course of treatment with your Oil: and an operation has thereby been avoided. Needless to say that I feel most grateful to you.

(signed) Mrs. L. Brussels

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Crawford Market Area,
BOMBAY—2

PETROL TO GOODS TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Questionnaire Ready

The Special Petrol Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, to study the petrol situation in the Province, arising out of the drastic cuts imposed in the Provincial quota, has decided to review the petrol issues now being made to the consumers in respect of goods transport vehicles operated on Private carriers permits.

To implement this, the Committee has in its Meeting held on June 30, 1948, finalised a form of questionnaire to be completed by all owners of goods transport vehicles operated on Private carriers permits, whose business premises are located in Greater Bombay. The questionnaire, printed copies of which are available in the office of the Provincial Rationing Authority, is required to be submitted to reach the office of the Provincial Rationing Authority, Bombay, by July 15, 1948. Registration Certificates should not be sent with the Questionnaire. Delay in submitting the questionnaire may considerably delay issue of petrol.

I·N·T·U·C· LEADS IN REPRESENTING LABOUR

Result Of Enquiry By Government

MEMBERSHIP TOTALS 1,51,077 AGAINST 1,35,461 OF A.I.T.U.C.

Test Check Shows Defects In Registers

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:—

Under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the State Member of the International Labour Organization have undertaken to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences in agreement with the most representative industrial organizations of employers and workers. In order to ascertain as to which of the two Central Organizations of workers, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Trade Union Congress, was the most rerepsentative Organization of workers, the Government of India decided in January 1948 to hold an enquiry on an all India basis. The two Central Organizations and the unions affiliated to them were asked to furnish full particulars regarding membership and other relevant details to the Government of India and retnrns received from those bodies were forwarded to the Provincial Governments (in so far as they related to the unions falling within the provincial sphere) for the purpose of test-checking with a view to ascertaining their accuracy.

PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN BOMBAY

The procedure followed by the Directorate of Labour Administration which was entrusted with the work of conducting the enquiry in this Province was as follows:—

Special forms were drawn up and uniform instructions were given to all the Investigators appointed for the purpose. The actual investigation was completed in two stages. The first stage consisted of a thorough examination at the union's office of the union's membership registers and the counterfoils of receipts of subscription. A sample of one in twenty was adopted for the purpose of checking entries lin the registers against the counterfoils. The Investigators copied out the details regarding the sampled entries, as also the results of the test-check on the special forms and then proceeded to take an actual count of the live membership of the union.

The second stage of the enquiry comprised of actually visiting and interrogating the workers selected as above at their places of work. The same questions were asked to every worker examined and the answers were noted down by the Investigators against the sampled entries. With a view to securing direct and unbiassed evidence, the workers were examined individually and none of the interested parties was allowed to remain present at the interview The personal interviews were valuable in assertaining whether persons claimed as members by a union were actually its members and whether membership subscriptions as shown in the registers were actually paid by them.

DEFECTS IN REGISTERS.

Several defects in the method of maintaining the membership registers were noticed in the course of the investigation. The membership records of certain unions are not maintained concernwise and do not contain information regarding the departments in which the members are working or their ticket numbers. The entries in the membership registers are usually not up-to-date and in some cases, the memoership registers are posted at the end of the official year merely by making entries from the counterfoils of receipts for subscription passed during the year.

The figures of live membership were ascerained by scrutinising the membership register or by counting the counterfoils of receipts of subscription where registers had not been maintained. But in the case of one union it was not found possible to work out even a satisfactory estimate of its live members, as the union had not maintained the membership register for the current year and a large number of the counterfoils were reported to be missing.

RESULTS OF ENQUIRY.

The results of the enquiry are summarised in the following table:--

	INTUC	AITUC.
1. Total number of affiliated and associate unions in the Province.	78	91
2 Number of unions whose returns were received from the Government of India for test-check.	66	53
3. Number of unions whose returns were returned to the Government of India as they came under the Central sphere or were situated outside the Province.	4	10
4. Number of unions in which test-check was to be carried out.	62	43
5. Number of unions in which no test-check could be made as the unions were defunct or the union officials could not be contacted.	15	12
6. Number of unions in which test-check was made.	47	31
7. Percentage of unions that were test-checked to the total number of unions.	60.3	34.1
8. Membership claimed by the Central Organizations.	1,51,077	1,35,461
9. Membership covered by the test-check.	1,33,424	75,600
19. Percentage of membership actually test-checked to the total membership claimed by the Central Organization.	88.3	55.8
11. Live membership as ascertained by scrutinising the membership registers or by counting the counterfoils of receipts of subscription where registers were not maintained, having regard to the union's constitution.	1,40,161	28,818
12. Percentage of live membership to the membership covered by the test-check.	105.04	38.12

PROF. S. AND MRS. ROERICH (DEVIKA RANI) WHO WERE IN BOMBAY RECENTLY FOR THE ART CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION TO VENKATACHALAM

A reception was given to Mr. G. Venkatachalam, the President of All-India Association of Fine Arts on behalf of the Youths' Art and Culture Circle. Mr. S. Roerich was the chief host. Among the many distinguished guests were Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mr. Adurkar, Dr. D. G. Vyas and Mme. Devika Roerich.

In course of his speech, welcoming Mr. Venkatachalam, Mr. Roerich dwelt at some length on the need of All-India Association of Fine Arts and expressed his hope that under the wise guidance of Mr. Venkatachalam the work of the Association will have every success.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand congratulated Mr. Venkatachalam on his being elected as a President of the Association and anticipated during the period of his presidentship the younger generation will get proper encouragement and education n fine arts. He as well, appreciated the endeavourments of the Youths' Art and Culture Circle in cultivating an interest in the study of Art and Literature among the younger generation in the different parts of our country.

Mr. Venkatachalam promised that the Association would help and inspire the young artists and encourage the younger generation in their art life and activities.

Mr. R. C. Gupta thanked Mr. Venkatachalam and other guests on behalf of the Youths' Art and Culture Circle.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Retiring General Manager Reviews Position

MADRAS, July 3 (A.P.I.): On the eve of his retirement from service Sir Jeffery Reynolds, General Manager, S. I. Railway was entertained to lunch today by the members of the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee.

Replying to the farewell address he said that despite many difficulties the South Indian Railway were able to restore "in terms of train mileage ninety per cent of the pre-war train services, while the daily passenger vehicle miles are now the same as the pre-war figures". He also gave data to show that 'from the financial, general administrative and operative standpoints the railway has been efficiently administered."

Sir Jeffery expressed the hope that as time goes on India will become less and less dependent on imported supplies of manufactured material."

He will meet the Railway Board at Delhi about the middle of this month.

Coronation Of King Of Siam

BANGKOK, July 3 (Reuter)—The Siamese Cabinet today decided to hold the coronation of King Bhumiphol in March next year, it was learned authoritatively.

The decision was understood to be based on the King's wish conveyed through the Regent, Prince Dhani Nivat.

It had been planned earlier to hold the coronation in December this year.

The late King Ananda's cremation will take place before the coronation.

CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, July 3 (UPI): The Control Committee of the Indian People's Theatre Association will meet in Delhi on July 14 to consider the letter of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, enquiring as to whether the Association would take an active part in the campaign for social education including open air theatrical performances.

The Government has also enquired as to whether the Association would agree to the formation of a small committee of officials and non-officials for giving guidance to their activities in connection with the proposed theatrical performances for the education of the masses.

It is understood that a deputation on behalf of the Association will meet the officials of the Ministry of Education shortly to have detailed discussions on the matter.

Running Staff Pay And Allowances Committee

TRICHY, July 3 (API): The Running Staff Pay and Allowances Committee appointed by the Government of India will arrive in Trichinopoly on July 6. The Committee will examine the basic scales of pay recommended for drivers, firemen, guards and other running staww on railways by the Central Pay Commission and will make recommendations to replace the basic scales in the light of actual conditions of work and of the reduction in the hours of work as recommended by the Adjudicators Award.

The Committee will also recommended steps regarding recruitment, training and promotions for the running staff and will hear representations from the various railway unions during its three day stay here. The Committee leaves for Madras on July

INQUEST ON BODY OF MISS DOCTOR

Police Suspect 'Foul Play'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Police told the City Coroner today that they had come to the conclusion that "there was foul play" in the death of Miss Aloo Bapuji Doctor (50) who died in the St. George's Hospital on April 1 last, following "an attack of diarrhoea."

Miss Doctor, who was staying with her brother, Kaikhusru B. Doctor, at Khatau Mansion Cooperage, it is stated, fell ill on March 29 and after being treated for diarrhoea and nausea by her family doctor for two days was removed to the St. George's Hospital where she died. As the Hospital doctor could not establish the cause of death, a post-mortem was ordered to be held in which the Chemical Analyser detected alkali cyanides in the wash from the stomach. Immediately the Police started inquiries and a case was registered on May 26.

Deputy Inspector Meherji Framrose of Crime Branch 1 of the Bombay C.I.D. stated at the inquest that they felt sure that there was some foul-play though after the most rigorous investigations, they could not establish the identity of the person responsible. There were no grounds to suspect suicide because there were no circumstances, financial, medical or otherwise to justify such a belief.

Further hearing in the inquest has been postponed to July 10

CLOTH SEIZED AT FARIDABAD RLY. STATION

NEW DELHI, July 2, (API): Cloth worth Rs. one thousand was seized by the Delhi railway police from the possession of two persons at Faridabad railway station, eighteen miles from here.

The two men were stated to be members of a gang engaged in smuggling cloth into Pakistan and were arrested.

I L O CHECK ON GOVERNMENTS

Free Hand To Labour & Capital To Form Own Organisations

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (UPA): The final draft of an international treaty on the right of workers and employers throughout the world to organize peacefully, was approved today by a committee of the International Labour Organization.

The draft is expected to come before the full conference for final approval on Monday or Tuesday. The rights of both workers and employers to organize would be guaranteed by the treaty and governments would be forbidden to interfere with this right. After the conference approves the draft, it will be sent to the drafting committee for any minor changes and then returned to the delegates for a record vote.

The treaty must then be ratified by each of the 59-member nations of the ILO. A two-thirds majority is required on a record vote, the observers expected it to pass.

The proposed treaty says that workers and employers may form organizations "of their own choosing", may operate them with a free hand, and may attach them to international federations. It specifies that member governments shall not restrict this right and shall not suspend or dissolve organizations provided that workers and employers groups respect the "law of the land".

It adds, however, that the law of the land shall not "impair the guarantees provided for in this convention", even if the organizations acquire a "legal personality". The draft convention also calls on ILO members to take all possible steps to insure free exercise of the right to organize.

During yesterday's plenary session, two French delegates, one from the government and the other from labour, pleaded for a return of goodwill in the International Labour Organization.

Labour leader Leon Jouhaux said: "The ILO should not be an organ of international collaboration". He said that the organization would be static, were it not for the active participation of workers, "the attitude of employers is pretty much static."

Henry Hauck, labour attache of the French Embassy in London, questioned the value of a week-long debate of the report of Director General Edward Phelan. Hauck said that, instead, hearing a series of monologues would be better, if the delegates would "get hand in hand with the great problems of social policy which confront Member States of the ILO and the United Nations. Workers have a duty toward the community to take part in organization of production, and in countries with a social economy, it still is necessary defend conditions of life of the workers and freedom of the association".

New Governing Body Of I L O

NEW DELHI, July 3 (A.P.I.): The 31st session of the International Labour Conference elected on Friday the following to the Governing body of the I.L.O., according to a cable received here.

A Government representative each from the following eight countries:—

Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Peru, Poland and Turkey.

Employers' representatives: Mr. Gemmil (South Africa), Mr. Bhagwandas C. Menta (India), Mr. Oersted (Denmark), Mr. Pons (Uruguay) Mr. Waaline (France), Sir John Forbes-Watson (United Kingdom), Mr. Chapa (Mexico) and Mr. Zellerbach (U.S.A.):

Worker's Representatives: Mr. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Monk (Australia), M. Fenton (U.S.A.), Mr. Ibanez (Chiue), M. Minet (Belgium), Mr. Roberts (United Kingdom), M. Nordahl (Norway), and Mr. Aftab Ali (Pakistan).

In addition to these 24 members the Governing Body, which consists of 32 members, includes a Government representative each from the following eight countries which have been accorded the status of countries of "chief industrial importance", Belgium, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, China, India and U.S.A.

KHER VISITS REFUGEE CAMP

Appeal For Help In Tabulating Details Of Residents

BOMBAY, July 3. (U.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, to-day visited the refugee camps at Kalyan where about 80,000 men, women and children are housed in five groups of barracks. He was accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Collector of Thana, Mr. Bowman, the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, Mr. M. R. Yardi, and the Refugee Officer, Dr. Pradhan.

The Premier spent two and a half hours in inspecting the barracks and chatting with refugees and enquiring from them about their future plans.

The Premier emphasised the urgent need for collection and tabulation of all necessary particulars relating to all the men, women and children in the camps, which, he pointed out, would render the very difficult task of the Government of Bombay somewhat easier.

At the conclusion of his extensive tour of the camps, the Premier addressed the leading members of panchayats of three sub-groups. The Premier pointed out that some refugees had forcibly occupied two spacious blocks of nutments, which were ideally suited for opening a hospital for the 80,000 members of the camp.

The refugee representatives expressed their deep appreciation of the Premier's solicitude for the welfare of the poor people and wholeheartedly assured their cooperation with the Government of Bombay and its officers on the spot.

TRICHY, July 3. (API): The Second Annual Conference of the South Indian Railway Workers Union, which was originally scheduled to be held at Golden Rock on July 24 and 25, has now been postponed to July 31 and August 1 owing to the visit of Pandit Nehru to South India on July 25.

India-Made Telephones

25,000 To Be Assembled By October

NEW DELHI, July 3. (A.P.I.): India-made automatic telephones will be available in the country from early next year. The proposed Government factory to manufacture automatic telephones and carrier equipment will start assembling about 25,000 auto-telephones by the middle of October this year. This will help to solve the present shortage in telephones.

The estimated annual intake of automatic receivers in India is between 16,000 and 20,000. At present only bakelite and metal bodies of these instruments are manufactured in the Post and Telegraph factories at Jubbulpore and Alipore. All equipment needed for manual exchanges is made in these two factories and at the P. and T. factory at Bombay. The new factory, which will be set up shortly, will produce all the automatic and carrier equipment that India needs.

The assembly of auto-telephones will result in a substantial gain to the Government. The cost of an imported telephone apparatus is about Rs. 120 while the estimated cost of an India-assembled apparatus will be Rs. 95. Thus India will gain about Rs. 6,25,000 on 25,000 instruments.

The factory, it is learnt, will be managed directly by the Ministry of Communications, but will be run on commercial lines on the model of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore. It is proposed to constitute Board of Management and an executive committee to manage the factory.

Decision regarding the final choice of the site for the factory is expected to be taken by the Government in a few days

The fifteen-year agreement which India made on May 3, with the Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd., U. K. provides that the Government of India will have for its use all the patents and technical information available to the Company. The Company will assist the Government of India in the establishment of a telephone factory in this country and lend technical personnel for training. In addition, the Company has undertaken to train Indians in its own works in U. K.

U. S. Economic Aid To China

NANKING, July 3. (UPA): Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shiah-Chieh and American Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart today signed the dollar 275,000,000 economic aid agreement just 24 hours before Washington's deadline and following weeks of involved negotiations.

The ceremony was witnessed by several high American and Chinese officials, reporters and photographers.

Roger D. Lapham, whose mission will administer the fund covered by the agreement, was present.

Wang expressed "heartiest appreciation" to the United States for granting the aid and added: "I will do my best to see that the Chinese Government shows sincerity in executing its part of the programme."

Stuart, reading from a prepared statement, emphasized the "desire of the American people to help China achieve a position of peace, prosperity and human dignity."

Raiders Suffer Heavy Casualties

LEAVE BEHIND BIG HAUL OF EQUIPMENT

Indian Troops Counter Enemy Attacks On Several Fronts

SRINAGAR, July 1 (API)—Indian troops during the last three days effectively held enemy attacks on our positions in Skardu and on the Zojila and Leh fronts and inflicted on them heavy casualties in engagements at Gurez and on the Chakothi front, writes an API special correspondent in Srinagar.

8he R.I.A.F., on Wednesday engaged an enemy convoy of three-ton lories and jeeps moving in the Chakothi area of the Kashmir Valley. The vehicles were later seen burning. Our troops also chased and punched the retreating enemy troops from the Pirkanthi ridge, a 11,000 ft. high hill feature overlooking Chakothi, which fell to the Indian Army recently. Enemy loss included eight raiders killed and also a large number of mules.

In Skardu, the enemy who mortared our positions on the night of June 28/29 were effectively engaged by our troops. Supplies have been dropped to this garison by our aircraft with remarkable accuracy and precison.

RAIDERS SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES

Heavy casualties have been suffered by the enemy in Gurez, which was captured by Indian troops three days ago, 258 bodies of raiders killed in this engagement have so far been numbered. Of these, 48 bodies are still lying on the snow. Our troops have also spotted a large number of fresh graves.

A big haul of enemy equipment, left over while retreating, included medium machine guns and a large number of medium machine gun magazines, 3 pistols, a huge quantity of ammunition, including anti-aircraft ammunition, and signal equipment for three companies.

On the Zojila front, our mortars scored a direct hit on the enemy's medium machine guns. The enemy is being considerably strengthened by reinforcements.

On the Ladakh Valey, about 50 miles north-east of Leh, Indian troops countered an enemy attack on the strategic bridge at Khalatse. Our troops also engaged the enemy at Biagdangdo in the Nuba Valley.

Cariappa Visits Kishtwar

JAMMU, July 3 (A.P.I.): For the first time an Army Commander of the Indian Army the G.O.C.-in-C. Western Command, Lt. Gen. K. M. Cariappa paid a visit to Kishtwar in the Bhadarwah Valley. Situated 160 miles to the north-east of Jammu, Kishtwar is not easily accessible by motorable road. One has to travel over 50 miles either on foot or on mules.

When the Army Commander arrived in Kishtwar he was greeted by more than 3,000 local inhabitants who were overjoyed by his unexpected visit.

In an address presented to the Army Commander the people of Kishtwar paid a tribute to the men of the Indian Army for safeguarding their life and property. An appeal was made to the Army Commander to improve water supply in this area.

Replying to the address, General Cariappa assured the gathering that everything possible would be done to relieve them of their difficulties. The glowing faces of bonny children and the presence of healthy cattle in abundance impressed the Army Commander who suggested to the people to organies baby shows and cattle fairs.

General Cariappa later inspected a battalion of local militia and Balak Sena who are in high spirits and expressed their firm determination to protect their home from outside aggression. z

AMAR NATH KAK SENT BACK TO JAIL

SRINAGAR, July 3 (U.P.I.): Pandit Amar Nath Kak, Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, who was released b parole to atted to his 84-year-old ailing father has again been sent back to the Badami Bagh Cantonment Jail.

It will be recaled that he has been detained along with his brother Pandit Ram Chandra Kak, former Premier of Kashmir, since February last.

While a case is proceeding against the former Premier of Kashmir, Pandit Amar Nath Kak is detained without trial.

CALCUTTA, July 3. (UPI): The Government of India intend to take over the Sibpur Botanical Gardens and they have already made the suggestion to West Bengal, it is learnt.

India Greets America

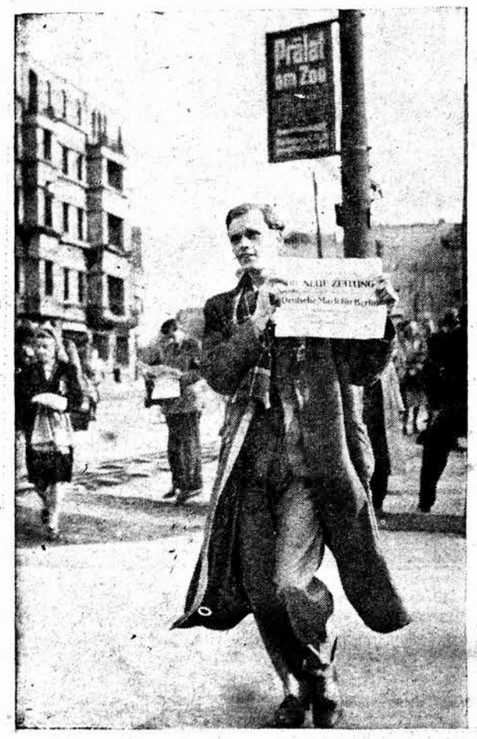
NEW DELHI, July 3. (API): Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America on the occasion of American Independence Day (July 4).

"On the occasion of American Independence Day it gives me great pleasure to convey to you, and through you, to the Government and people of United States of America the greetings of the Government and people of India. This day has significance not only for the United States of America but for all freedom-loving countries of the world. India's own movement for freedom received inspiration and encouragement from the story of American independence. The Government and people of free India extend to the Government and people of the United States their cordial good wishes and an assurance of their desire to work in close co-operation with your great country in the cause of world peace and prosperity."

The American Charge D'Affaires replied: "I am deeply grateful for your Excellency's message conveying the greetings of the Government and people of India on the occasion of American Independence Day and shall be happy to transit it to my Government.

"I am confident that the desire of your Government to work in close co-operation with the United States of America in the cause of world peace and prosperity will be heartily reciprocated by the American Government and people. It is certain that a free India, guided by the high moral principles of Mahatma Gandhi and working in close collaboration with other freedom-loving nations of the world, will be able to make an effective contribution to the cause of international peace."

BERLIN BLOCKADE CONTINUES



A German rushes through the street with a special edition of an evening paper displaying the headline, "German Mark for Berlin".

Soviet Commander's "No" To 3-Power Governors

BERLIN, July 3. (UPA): Russian Commander Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky flatly refused to lift the blockade of Berlin, it was reported today.

An official American spokesman said: "We were able to obtain no assurances."

The spokesman said that the three Western officials went to Sokolovsky to "state that the traffic blockade which affectld a large part of Berlin's population was becoming a serious matter and we wished some assurances as to when technical difficulties would be overcome and (we would) be assured that they would be (overcome) early."

The spokesman said that the meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of "polite and courteous and not unfriendly."

American Commander General Lucius D. Clay, British Commander General Sir Brian Robertson and French Deputy Commander Major General Rogers Noiret immediately made reports to their respective Governments.

The spokesman said there was no Moscow official present at the conference. He said the only participants were the three Western representatives, Sokolovsky and eight interpreters.

The official British statement on the meeting with Sokolovsky echoed the American statement that no results had been achieved.

Western Allied Military Commanders met Marshall Vassily Sokolovsky today, trying to seek a local solution to the Berlin crisis.

General Lucius D. Clay and Sir Brian Robertson and French Deputy Commander Major General Rogers Noielet, escorted by two Russian officers and followed by two carloads of British M.Ps, went to see Sokolovsky in the Russian zone.

Robertson's letter last night brought an unexpectedly quick reply from Sokolovsky who sent his personal representative to Robertson, agreeing to a meeting. Robertson asked that Clay and France be included. Sokolovsky agreed verbally.

The conference began shortly before 5-30 p.m.

American Commander General Lucius D. Clay, British Commander General Sir Brian Robertson and French Deputy Commander Rogers Noiret returned from Potsdam at 18.00 local time.

The Western Allied Commanders held a 20-minute conference with Russian Commander Marshall Vassily Sokolovsky on the Berlin crisis.

The brief meeting was believed to have been a final effort to reach a solution short of approaching Moscow on governmental level.

The three Western allied commanders closeted themselves in a conference in the office of the American Commander General Lucius D. Clay immediately on returning from the meeting with Sokolovsky.

The brevity of the meeting with Sokolovsky led to immediate speculation that the discussions had not proceeded satisfactorily.

One member of the party accompanying the official mission which called on the Soviet Commander said that the impression was given that the atmosphere of the meeting had been "cool."

ALBANIA BREAKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Currency And Customs Union Denounced

LONDON, July 3 (UPA) A Tanjug dispatch from Belgrade revealed today that Albania has broken off economic relations with Yugoslavia.

The dispatch broadcast by Belgrade and monitored in London said Albania has denounced its currency and customs union with Yugoslavia. It also demanded Yugoslavs sent to Albania to help that country's reconstruction be withdrawn within 48 hours.

A Yugoslav communique revealed it had warned Albania that its action was a violation of their Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid and that Albania must "bear responsibility for the consequences of such action".

DEMONSTRATION FOR TITO

BELGRADE, July 3 (UPA): Yugoslav officials today said that Albania has broken off economic relations with Yugoslavia. As a result, it was said that Yugoslavia has halted commercial shipments to Albania and recalled her technical experts from that nation.

The communist organ "BORBA" said today that a meeting of 15,000 Communists at Zagreb, Friday night, turned into a demonstration for Marshal Tito for Yugoslav unity and for the Soviet Union.

It said that Marko Velicic, a member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist Pary told Zagreb Communists that the Cominform charge against the party were based on false information invented by the enemies of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The group sent a message to the Central Committee of the party in Belgrade, saying that the "false accusations against our Central Committee constitute an offence against the whole Yugoslav nation. We are living witnesses of the glorious days of the national liberation struggle, through which we were led by our party and its Central Committee, headed by Marshal Tito".

YUGOSLAV PROTEST NOTES

Reuter adds:-

Three Yugoslavs protest notes had been sent to the Albanian Foreign Office.

Note one, delivered on Thursday, protested against "provocative" incidents, including the tearing down of a portrait of Marshal Tito by an Albanian official in the offices of the jointly operated railway Directorate in Tirana.

Note two, delivered yesterday, protested against stoppage of work on the Yugoslav-Albanian railway's projects, cessation of oil and mining materials shipments from Albania to Yugoslavia, and a slow down in the loading of Yugoslav ships.

This note also demanded that the Albanian Government sent to Belgrade without delay the Commission for settling differences between the two nations which was agreed upon earlier this year.

Note three, also delivered yesterday, protested against the dismissal of Yugoslav army political instructor attached to the Albanian army, who has been ordered to leave Albania immediately.

THREE POWER NOTE TO MOSCOW: BERLIN CRISIS WORSENS

WASHINGTON, JULY 3 (UPA): A HIGH UNITED STATES OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT THREE IDENTICAL NOTES WILL BE SENT TO MOSCOW BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS A RESULT OF MARSHAL V. SOKOLOVSKY'S UNSATISFACTORY REPLY REGARDING THE BERLIN BLOCKADE.

HE SAID THAT THE NOTES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN COMPLETED AND WILL STRONGLY CONDEMN BERLIN BLOCKADE AND BRING-ING CONDITIONS IN BERLIN FOR WHICH NOT THE SLIGHT JUSTIFICATION EXISTS.

THE SOURCE SAID THAT THE NOTES ARE NOT LIKELY TO THREATEN REPRISALS, BUT WILL BRAND RUSSIA BEFORE THE WORLD, AS A COUNTRY THAT WILL GO TO ANY LENGTHS, INCLUDING STARVATION OF 2,000,000 BERLINERS TO GAIN ITS OWN ENDS.

NO COALITION FOR FINLAND

Communists Lose Five Seats In Elections

HELSINKI, July 3, (Reuter): In the general elections held yesterday, Finland's main party, the Peoples Democrats—merger of Communists and Left Wing Socialists—had lost five of its 51 seats when counting ended today with 95 per cent of the votes recorded. The complete result will not be known until the end next week as figures for the outlying districts have still to come in.

The six main parties taking part in the elections were The Peoples Democrats (who held 51 seats in the previous Parliament); The Social Democrats ,who held 48); The Agrarians (48); The Conservatives (29); The Swedish Peoples Party (15); and the Liberals (9).

No matter what the outcome of this election, the present Coalition Cabinet is not expected to continue following the withdrawal of the Social Democrats and the Agrarians from the 1945 party co-operation pact. Polling officials expect a record vote from the total electorate of 2,416,000.

The United Press of America adds:—

About 1,430,000 of an approximate 1,700,000 votes cast have been tabulated. In round figures, these are the results:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS — 346,100.
POPULAR DEMOCRATS — 279 900
CONSERVATIVES — 234,000.
SWEDISH PARTY — 126,000.
LIBERALS — 63,200.
OTHER MINOR PARTIES 5,100

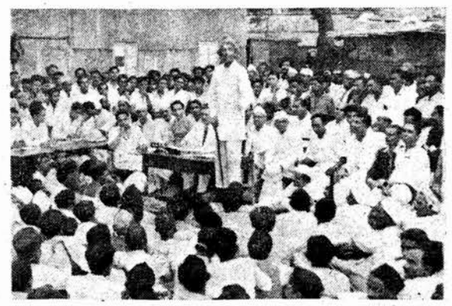
FINLAND ELECTION RESULTS

HELSINKI, July 3 (Reuter): General election results from 14 of Finland's 15 voting areas showed tonight that the extreme Leftwing Peoples Democracy had lost eight of the 51 seats which made them the largest single party in the last Parliament and were likely to be third in the final count.

BRITAIN'S FIRST ATOMIC PILE

LONDON, July 3, (Reuter): Britain's first high-power atomic pile began operating today at the Government atomic energy research station at Harwell, Berkshire, the Ministry of Supply announced tonight.

JHABWALLA ADDRESSES SWEEPERS



MEETING OF CITY SWEEPERS HELD ON FRIDAY AT ARTHUR ROAD. MR. S. H. JHABWALLA IS SEEN URGING THEM TO CALL OFF THE STRIKE.

Kandla As Major Port

KASTURBHAI COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ITS DEVELOPMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, July 3.—The Government of India has issued open general licence under the import control scheme. It gives general permission to all persons to import goods scheduled in the licence from all soft currency and sterling countries. The schedule covers a large number of items relating to industrial raw materials, semi-finished goods and consumer goods. The licence comes into force immediately.

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee on the Western India Ports has made its interim report, I learn. The report covers a recommendation for the development of a major port on the Western Coast between Karachi and Bombay. The Committee, I learn, has selected Kandla port in Kathiawar for this development. The report relating to the other reference namely a port on the West Coast below Bombay is expected shortly. The recommendation to develop Kandla however is contrary to the recommendation of the Port Technical Committee which had recommended Sika for major development. A meeting of the Transport Advisory Council is expected to be held here towards the end of this month to consider the recommendation.

WEST COAST MAJOR PORT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, July 3 (API).—The West Coast Major Port Development Committee, appointed by the Government of India (Ministry of Transport) will meet representatives of various Government, commercial and industrial interests in Karnatak, Mysore, South Kanara and Malabar in connection with the sitting of a port on the strech of coast between Marmagao and Cochin, says a press note. The meetings will be held at Bangalore on July 13 and 14. Those desirous of placing their views before the committee at Bangalore on these days may communicate with the Secretary, West Coast Major Port Development Committee, B. B. and C. I. Railway General Offices, Churchgate Bombay, before July 10 so that a definite time could be allotted to each of them.

Sweepers Resume Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the Municipal sweepers returned to work this morning.

Following the understanding already arrived at 55 persons among those arrested in connection with the strike have been released. Since some others have been enlarged on bail by magistrates, they will be formally discharged when the cases come up.

According to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel, all the strikers turned up for work. He also said that taking the city as a whole there was not much accumulation of garbage, because the strike was not complete.

But accumulations of rubbish in particular areas are being tackled and extra vehicles are being sent out wherever necessary.

The strike period of two days will be considered as casual leave and the srtikers will not be penalised.

The Municipal Commissioner, explaining a misunderstanding, stated that there was no "agreement" between him and Union officials on the non-financial demands, as stated in a section of the press. It was also the "Informal Committee" which had pledged itself to try and secure the consent of the Corporation for these demands.

Union officials with the assistance of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, their adviser, were busy drafting the statement to be submitted to the adjudication tribunal which commences hearing from July 7. The statement will be filed before the adjudicator on Monday.

Mr. Jhabwala summarising the result of the strike told a reporter of this paper: "We were baffled by the police interference, but we were not defeated."

AGA KHAN PALACE REQUISITIONED

POONA, July 3. (API): The Aga Khan Palace, Poona, where Mahatma Gandhi started his historic fast in 1943—and where Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadeo Desai were cremated, has been requisitioned by the Collector of Poona under Section 5 of the Bombay Land requisition Act of 1948. The Palace has been handed over to the Southern Command, Poona, for military purposes.

"WE ARE GOING TO RESUME FIGHTING," SAYS ABDULLAH

CAIRO, July 3, (Reuter): King Abdullah of Transjordan, leader of the most modera Arab Army in Palestine, said in Amman tonight "we are going to resume the fighting and rely on our arms."

Speaking after his tour of the other Arab Capitals, he confirmed reports that the Arab Leabue would tonight reject the peace proposals of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator.

"We are in Palestine for one of two things—either permanent glory or honoured martyrdom," he added.

CAIRO, July 3, (UPA): Chief of the Arab League's Political Administration, Abduli Monein Mustafa handed to Count Folke Bernadotte today the Arab League's answer to Bernadotte's proposals contained is seven foolscap pages, typewritten in English.

Abdul Monein told the United Press of America that the answer contained counter proposals.

Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the League, said that Bernadotte later today will discuss the answer with the League liaison committee composed of himself, Egyptian Premier Nokrashi Pasha, Transjordan Premier Tewfik Abulhuda Pasha and Lebanese Premier Riad el Solh.

TEL AVIV, July 3, (UPA): Unimpeachable sources reported today that Israel will reject Count Folke Bernadotte's proposals for a permanent peace in Palestine.

A Cabinet meeting Friday brought out no difference of opinion over rejection of the United Nations mediator's suggestions. But Left-wingers differed over the formula.

The meeting broke up only when a bearded Jewish Patriarch went through the streets blowing a trumpet to proclaim approach of the Jewish Sabbath.

Announcement of the rejection was expected to be delayed until next week. The 37 man Provisional Council of Government, insisted at a meeting Thursday, on being consulted before any reply is sent to Bernadotte.

Delhi Approves Sterling Pact

NEW DELHI, July 3, (API): the Government of India, it is believed, have signified their approval of the draft agreement on the Sterling Balances with U.K.

The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, and other members of the Indian Delegation are expected to return to Delhi on July 9.

The agreement, it is understood, will be signed early next week and will be published simultaneously in India and the U.K.

While the details of the agreement are not available, it is understood that the period for which the agreement is arrived at will be two or three years.

A question connected with the release of Sterling Balances is that of the import of capital goods from U.K. It is understood that the Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, had talks with his understanding on this point.

MOUNTBATTEN TO RETURN TO NAVY?

LONDON, July 3 (Reuter): Rear Admiral Earl Mountbatten hinted here today that he may return to the British Navy this year.

Earl Mountbatten, who returned from India last week on relinquishing his position as Governor-General, had been mentioned unofficially as a possible Ambassador to Moscow or as High Commissioner to Malaya.

Speaking at a meeting today of the Royal Life Saving Society he said, "If, as seems likely, I have the luck to hoist my flag at sea this year I shall have to be away again, but I shall always take the greatest interest in your society."

PRAGUE, July 3. (Reuter). Mr. Shanmukham Chetty left by air today for Zurich. Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in Britain, also left here for London.

Hyderabad Arms Dump In Goa

DEFINITE PROOFS OF GUN-RUNNING

Bombay, July (UPI): Convincing evidence about smuggling of arms and ammunition to Hyderabad from Pakistan and other countries through the Portuguese Territory of Goa is in the hands of the authorities in Delhi, it is gathered here.

It transpires that top-ranking officials of the Vigilance Department of India recently instituted a barrier at Castle Rock on the Goa border and carried out investigations with the co-operation of certain officials of the Bombay Government.

These officials are believed to have collected a fund of information confirming earlier reports about a large-scale illicit traffic in weapons of war.

WANTON ACT OF INCENDIARISM

MADRAS, July 3. (A.P.I.): An official account of a wanton act of incendiarism by the Hyderabad State police" in a village in Krishna District, states:—

"Owing to unsettled conditions in Hyderabad State, villagers living in the State have crossed the State borders, and are taking shelter in villages belonging to the Indian Union. One of these refugees by name Chittaluri Lingiah, a Perik of Keethavarigudem in Hyderabad State, put up a shed in the fields of Sarvavaram Village in Lingagiraparagana, Krishna District. The shed lay at a distance of about two furlongs from the Miriyalagudem Road, running through the Hyderabad State, and contained agricultural implements belonging to the State refugee. On the evening of June 15 a party of armed police of the Hyderabad State trespassed into the fields of Sarvavaram Village in the Indian Union limits, and set fire to the shed of Chittalluri Lingiah. This State refugee, who had run away from the place on seeing the police could only watch the incident helplessly from a distance.

"It is learnt that the State police had set fire to the hut as a retaliatory measure to the Keethavarigudem incident in which 15 Razakars and a Muslim woman were waylaid on June 9, by the State communists on the Huzurnagar-Miriyalagudem Road in the State territory, and reported to have been burnt alive.

AMBICA AIR LINES

NEW DELHI, July 3. (API): The Air Transport Licensing Board have permitted Ambica Air Lines Ltd., at Bikaner on their route Bombay-Bombay, to introduce a schedu ed halt roda - Ahmedabad - Deesa - Jodhpur-Amritsar with immediate effect, says a press note.

Socialist Rout In U. P. Elections

LUCKNOW, declared elected the Fyzabad-Sita ing his Socialis

SOCIALIST FOR MUSSOOREE

Mr. Shanti Pra candidate, was the United sembly from Deh tituency, defeating Mr. Gobindram candidate forfeited to 545. The Socia ed his security.

CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, cording to the Congress nea the 15 seats of which bye-elections were held. Two Socialists and one independent candidate forfeited their securities. One Socialist candidate, Mr. Agadhar Prasad, was earlier returned unopposed from the Azamgarh District West General Rural Constituency.

RITY (API): Sharma, Congress lared elected to ovinces Legislative Dun Rural Constituency, his Socialist rival, aut, by 4800 votes candidate forfeited

7 SEATS (A.P.I.): Acsults received so far ported 7 out of U P Legislative which bye-elections Socialists and one

Socialist Candidate Defeated In Gonda

GONDA, July 3 (A.P.I.): In the bye-election to the U P Legislative Assembly Thakur Chandra Bhan Saran Singh, the Congress candidate from the Gonda South General Rural Constituency defeated his rival Socialist candidate Mr Ishwar Saran by 6438 votes to 3937 votes.

RAZAKAR AMBUSH FOILED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:—

A party of Akalkot police caught up in ambush on a slope of a hill without cover and with retreat cut off, recently scattered a unit of Hyderabad military and Razakars who opened fire on them.

On June 24, news was brought that three corpses were found lying at a spot near the border at a distance of about 1 1/4 miles from Waghdari, a village in Akalkot taluka. The Police Sub-Inspector, on receipt of the news, proceeded with a police party and two panchas to carry out investigations and make a panchanama. The officer, on reaching the border, sensed the presence of Nizam's military and Razakars hiding for an ambush. But without paying attention to the possible danger, he had the corpses removed into a cart and started for Wagidari.

As soon as our police party reached a difficult point on the way home, the Nizam's military and Razakars, who were armed, with 303 rifles, opened fire. It was a difficult situation. But the officer-in-charge dashed forth and ordered his men to open rapid fire on the marauders. Our men's fire scattered the ambush and enabled our police to take shelter in a nalla between Hiroh and Wagndari and eventually reach their destination safely. There was no casualty or injury on our side.

MADHYABHARAT UNION PREMIER FOR BOMBAY

INDORE, July 3 (API): The Premier of Madhyabharat Union, Pandit Liladhar Joshi left Indore for Bombay today to meet the Rajapramukh, the Maharaja of Gwalior who is on a holiday there.

DEFENCE SECRETARY ON "SPECIAL MISSION"

NAGPUR, July 3 (API): The Defence Secretary Mr. H. M. Patel, arrived here and left for Delhi this afternoon after a six-hour halt on what was called "a special mission".

RAZVI'S THREAT OF COUNTER-BLOCKADE

HYDERABAD. Dn. July 3 (UPI): A threat of counter-blockade against India was uttered by Qasim Razvi, the Razakar dictator addressing the Ittehad-ul-Mussalmin Conference.

He said: "The clockade made by the Indian Union has not affected Hyderabad in any way. We are rather thinking of counter-blockade and we will not allow such imports as cinema-film and other luxury goods which are a drain on the small earnings of Muslims."

Qasim Razvi continuing said: "India may stop trains and aeroplanes, but such designs cannot lower our morals and affect Hyderabad. India may stop diesel oil and petrol, we will find alternatives and have already found some of them. We have prepared diesel oil from groundnuts which is running our buses. We will prepare petrol from coal as Germany has done".

The Razakar leader denied that Hyderabad had imported arms from outside, but added that like so many other things, arms were products of Hyderabad State which possessed immense potentialities for production.

NO MORE TALKS

The Ittehad-ul-Musalmin Conference adopted a resolution declaring, on behalf of Muslims of Hyderabad, that "in view of continuous violation of Standstill Agreement in form of border incidents and economic blockade, by the Indian Union, and also attempts on their part to interfere in the internal affairs of the State, no move should be made to resume negotiations or respond to any ill-willed move made by the Indian Union".

The resolution further declared that complete independence of Hyderabad would be the ideal of the Majlis which would never be party to any negotiations which tend to limit or wipe out Hyderabad's independence, and no basis other than complete observance of terms of standstill agreement and fresh exchange of views on the issues involved will be acceptable to the Majlis"

The resolution further asked the Muslims of Hyderabad make full-scale preparations to continue to fight for independence by putting into operation all previous resolutions and appeals to Muslims to organize to meet any emergency.

The conference also adopted three other resolutions regarding Palestine issue, Muslim fight for independence in East Indies end the birth of Pakistan.

Monckton's Cable To Nizam

LONDON, July 3. (UPI): Sir Walter Monckton, who recently returned from India, has cabled the Nizam confirming that he will continue to act as his Constitutional Adviser, it was learned here today.

Sir Walter Monckton, may return to India if events there make his presence necessary.

HYDERABAD AGENTS ARRESTED IN BEZWADA

BEZWADA, July 3. (API): Bezwada railway police arrested last night at the railway station two men belonging to Hyderabad State. Documents in their possession, it is learnt, indicated that they were recruiting Muslims from Masulipatam and Gudivada for Hyderabad State service for the last one month.

KAMATH TO TOUR BERAR BORDER

NAGPUR, July 3. (API): Mr. H. V. Kamath, a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Defence Standing Committee of the Dominion Legislature, is leaving tonight on a four-day tour of Berar-Hyderabad border. He will be accompanied on this tour by some military officers.

Mr. Kamath will return to Nagpur on July 7.

Rashid's XI's Narrow Win

RASHID'S XI 2
KHANDOBA VIJAYA 1

BOMBAY, Saturday

After spending the first forty-five minutes of the match without scoring any goal, both the sides in this evening's hockey match for the Hinrich Shield Tournament decided to go a-goal getting and scored three goals during the remainder of the match of which the last two were scored by the Rashid's XI.

Centre-half Ganesh opened the scoring for the evening when he converted a penalty awarded for handling in the box. With very little time go it was expected that the junior side would emerge from the encounter as not undeserving winners. A little later, however, I Joseph who had switched over to the inside-right position scored a good goal to restore equality and shortly before the final whistle Dass completed the tally.

The losers were a trifle unfortunate to lose as they had as much if not a little more of the exchanges. Their forwards, however, were somewhat feeble in their finishings and lost many good chances of scoring that were created by their fine midfield play.

THE TEAMS:

Rashid's XI- - - A. Joseph, Ahmed and Hussein; Raphael, Shivram, and Lobo; Dass, I. Joseph, Lailoo, Kuppu and Rauf.

Khandoba Vijaya- - - Bundkae; Peter and D. Nakhwa; Ramprasad, Ganesh and Vasant; Shanker, Pandurang, Khanderao, Gopalan and Hirlal.

Sunday evening at 5-45 p.m.-Tatas Vs Goan S. C.

PAKISTAN OLYMPIC TEAM

KARACHI, July 3, (API): The following have been seleced by the Pakistan Olympic Association Council to represent Pakistan in the 1948 world olympiad:—

ATHLETICS: Zahur Ahmed Khan (captain); Lt. Colonel Nazar Mohammed; Mohammed Sharik Butt; Mazhar-Ul-Haq; and, Hohsin Khanx.

CYCLING: Wazir Ali and Naqi Malik.

WEIGHT LIFTING: Mohammed Iqbal Butt and Mohammed Naqi Butt.

BOXING: A Monteiro, Anwar Pasha Turki, U. Greeves and Paul Rashid.

WRESTLING: Mohammed Amin, Shaukat and Anwar Beg.

SWIMMING: Jafar Ali Shah, Sultan Karamali and Bryan O'Connel.

Captain U. A. Hamid and Sheik Zafar Ali will be the managers.

The athletes are expected to fly to London from Karachi by B.O.A.C. on or about the 10th of July.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY

Olympic Team Wins Again

MADRAS, July 3, (API): The Indian Olympic Hockey Team registered their second victory here today when they beat an All-Madras Eleven by seven goals to one in the second exhibition match before a capacity crowd.

The visitors led by only 1/0 at half time, but the Madras defence crumbled during the second half before the onslaught of the All-India representatives.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING BEAT EAST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 3, (API): Mohammedan Sporting beat East Bengal by a solitary goal in the only match played in aid of charity in the first division of the Calcutta Football League today.

Hohammedan sporting maintained their winning way in the most thrilling and exciting match.

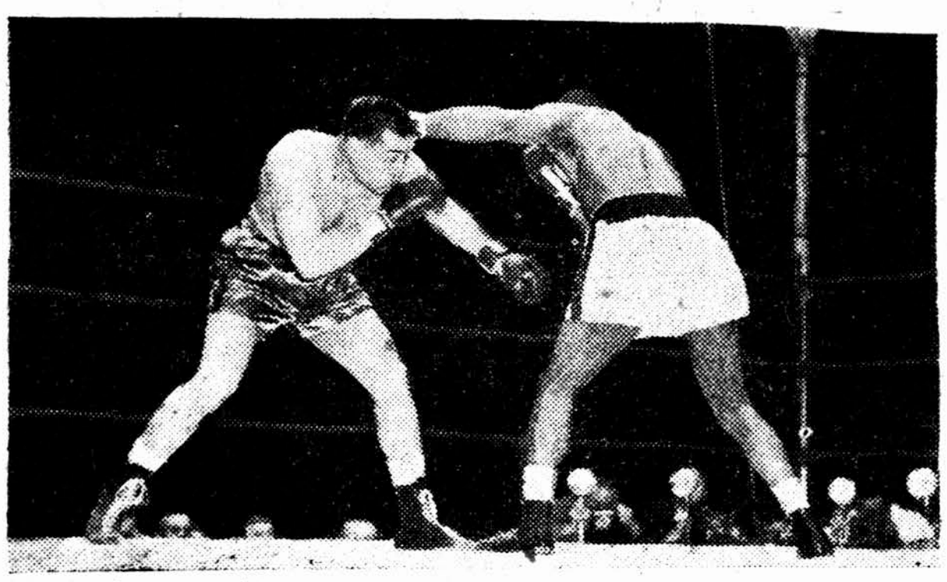
Mohhammedan sporting are now on the top of the Football League first division table.

East Bengal played 75 per cent of the game and were unlucky in not being able to score even once in the match.

WORLD RECORD RUNNING PERFORMANCE

LONDON, July 3 (Reuter): World record running performance by the Finnish athlete Mikk Hietanen of one hour 17 minutes 28.6 seconds for 15 miler and one hour 2 minutes 14 seconds for 25,000 metres set up last May have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation at a meeting in London.

LOUIS—WALCOTT FIGHT



INCIDENT DURING THE FIGHT BETWEEN JOE LOUIS AND JOE WALCOTT AT THE YANKEE STADIUM NEW YORK, WHICH ENDED IN LOUIS RETAINING THE WORLD HEAVY WEIGHT TITLE. LOUIS IS SEEN DUCKING TO AVOID A STRAIGHT LEFT FROM WALCOTT.

HECTIC HITTING BY MORRIS: SCORES 290 RUNS

AUSTRALIA PILE 560 IN GRAND KNOCK AGAINST GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL, July 3, (Reuter): Australian cricketers met Gloucestershire today when weather conditions were good and the Air Ministry forecast considerable sunshine with temperature in the region of 70 degrees.

The teams are as follows:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: G. M. Emmett, B. O. Allen, C. J. Barnett, J. F. Crapp, C. Monks, R. E. Wilson, J. Hales, L. Cranf, C. J. Scott, T. Goddard and C. Cook.

AUSTRALIA: A. M. Morris, S. G. Barnes, A. L. Hassett, K. R. Miller, R. N. Harvey, S. I. Loxton, R. R. Lindwall, I. W. Johnson, C. L. McCool, R. E. Saggers and D. Ring.

EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE

It was an excellent performance on the part of the Australians to run up a total of 168 before lunch and a still greater achievement for Morris to reach a century in the two hours' play, the first time this season that a player has performed the feat.

Barnes had been the more enterprising at the start and he reached 30 before Morris was in double figures, but Morris soon showed his best form and the 18,000 crowd who had seen Hassett leading Australia in Bradman's absence win the toss, were soon applauding his graceful legside strokes.

He went along so rapidly that he reached 50 in just over an hour and had then claimed nine fours, three in one over from Goddard. Both batsmen might have been out about this time, Barnes almost playing on while Morris was nearly stumped. With the total 102 and Barnes 44 he was caught in the slips when chasing a spinning ball from Cook.

MORRIS' CENTURY

Hassett noww joined Morris and Wilson appeared to miss a chance of catching him before he had scored. Goddard kept Hassett quiet, but could not subdue Morris who again hit him for three fours in one over, two of the shots falling just short of being sixes . Morris erred when 91 when Goddard dropped a catch at midon off Cook's bowling and five minutes before lunch he reached his hundred having then hit eighteen fours. In Cook's last over before the interval, Hassett was out stumped and Australia went to lunch with 168 on the board for the loss of two wickets.

HIS FIRST DOUBLE CENTURY

Morris monopolised the scoring to carry his score to 231 by tea time, this being the highest of his career and the highest score by an Australian during the present tour.

Giving a brilliant exhibition of hard hitting, featuring leg-side shots and on-drives, Morris claimed 129 of the 194 added in two hours between lunch and tea. Morris completed 150 in two and three-quarter hours, and at tea he had been batting four hours, with a six and 32 fours as his best shots.

He and Miller who hit a six and four hours, added 139 in 90 minutes for the third wicket.

Play was held up when a hedge near the car park just behind the sight screen caught light. Dense smoke gave way to flames, and play was halted while the ground staff raced across the field with hoses and quickly got the blaze under control.

10 LESS OF 300

Morris continued to bat magnificently and, when out for 290 narrowly failed in his ambition to join the great Australians who have made scores of 300 in England.

Nearly all his strokes were executived with grace and precision, and chances he gave at 50, 91 and 207 were small blemishes in an exhibition of brilliant batsmanship. He batted five hours and hit one six and 42 fours. Hundreds of small boys swarmed on to the field to cheer himself as he wanted from the pitch.

Young Harvey, another left-hander, was scarcely overshadowed in a fourth wicket stand for 162 in two hours. He cut and drove in polished style and hit 13 fouurs in an entertainment effort.

The Australian total of 560 for five was made in six hours of delightful cricket.

The Score

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings.)

Barnes c Crapp b Cook	44
Morris c and b Scott	290
Hassett st. Wilson b Cook	21
Miller c Cook b Scott	51
Harvey c Allen b Cook	95
Loxton (not out)	46
McCool (not out)	8
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts)	560

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/102; 2/168, 3/304; 4/466; 5/529.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Barnett	15	1	52	0
Scott	27	2	135	2
Monks	6	1	23	0
Goddard	28	2	165	0
Cook	28	5	92	3
Cranfield	17	2	88	0

AMENDING BOMBAY REFUGEE ACT

Congress President To Forward Seva Samiti's Request To Bombay Govt.

NEW DELHI, July 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. Nanak G. Motwane, Secretary of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti who has been here met the Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other leaders in connection with the rehabilitation of Sind refugees in the Bombay province. As a result of the discussions it is understood that the Congress President has agreed to forward to the Bombay Government for suitable action the request of the refugees for an amendment of the Bombay Refugee Act.

The refugees, it will be recalled, were opposed to certain provisions of the Bombay Act, especially with regard to those bearing on the registration of the refugees and their families and the penal provision attached to the clause.

AGARTALA (Tripura State) July 1 (API): Official circles here contradicted a recent news report that the Tripura Government had come to an agreement with the Government of India to lease out forest reserves of the State to the latter for ten years for a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

MISS BROUGH BEATS DORIS HART

Exciting Contest For Single's Title

WIMBLEDON, (Surrey), July 3, (Reuter): An overnight queue grew to capacity crowds at Wimbledon today for the last day of the Lawn Tennis Championships. The weather was brilliantly fine and in the first match of the day on the Centre Court Miss Louise Brough, United States, won the Women's Singles Title of beating Miss Doris Hart, United States, 6/3, 8/6.

Both played a similar type of hard hitting all-court game and the deciding factors was Miss Brough's superior control.

Miss Hart, however, contested every point right to the end and saved three match points in the twelfth game of the second set and another in the fourteenth

Miss Hart began the match confidently and was within a point of a 3—0 lead on her opponent's delivery, but Miss Brough with some deadly overhead work levelled at three all and after a hard fight took the next three games for the set.

Miss Hart fought back splendidly from 1—3 to within a point of a 5—3 lead on Miss Brough's service in the second set, but then the pendulum swung and Miss Brough led 6—5 and 40-15 on her own services, but a miraculous retrieve by Miss Hart and two errors off her own racket kept the match alive.

The end of a thrilling final in which many games had gone to deuce, came shortly afterwards.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINALS:

Mrs. M. Du Pont and Miss L. Brough (United States) beat Miss D. Hart and Mrs. P. Todd, 6—3, 3'6, 6/3.

FURTHER SWEEPS AGAINST REDS

People's Anti-Jap Army Operating In Malaya

SINGAPORE, July 3, (A.P.I.): Police detained two Chinese children after a raid on a house near Taiping, North Perak, today when three "Communists" were killed, two wounded and three captured. The children had arrived with provisions just as the police were about to return to their headquarters.

Following further countrywide "sweeps" against the terrorists, the police claimed to have found evidence that a regiment of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army was operating in an area 17 miles from Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

Troops and police searching the Kualai area, Johore, yesterday after a raid on a village shot dead a Chinese who tried to escape into the jungle

H. P. MODY FOR CONSEMBLY?

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, July 1.—The Special Correspondent at Delhi of 'Samyukta Karnatak', a local daily of Hubli reports that the seat in the Constituent Assembly of India rendered vacant consequent on the appointment as Ambassador in Brazil of Shri M. R. Masani would be filled up by another Parsee According to him, the Congress High Command has decided to put up Shri H. P. Modi former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council as candidate for the bye-election to be held shortly and that Bombay Legislative Assembly is expected to elect him unanimously.

The Dharwar District Price and Supply Advisory Committee at its meeting held yesterday at Dharwar resolved to request the Bombay Government to impose control on Kerosene and reintroduce rationing. Mr. Hulakoti, Vice-President presided.

In the dispute between the Rashtriya Girani Majdoor Sangh and the Royist-led Girani Kamgar Sangh two rival organisations claiming representation of workers of the local Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills the Bombay Industrial court has declared the former as the true representative of the workers of said mills.

INDIA'S FIRST WHEAT FORECAST

NEW DELHI July 2, (UPI): The first wheat forecast, 1947—48, of the Indian Union will be released to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministery of Agriculhure, New Delhi, on Tuesday, the 6th July, 1948; says a Press Note issued by the Government of India today.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTION

Public Warned Against Unauthorised People

BOMBAY, June 30.

Hon. Secretaries of Gandhi National Memorial Fund Bombay write: It has been brought to our notice that persons not authorised by the Bombay Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund nominated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad for this purpose, are collecting contributions from the people in the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bombay Committee has authorised some persons and organisations to collect contributions to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. Such authorised collectors carry with them official receipt books with their authorisation and specimen signatures on the inside of cover leaves of the receipt books. Official receipt books are numbered and every receipt book has fifty receipts (in triplicate) which are again numbered. The receipt in orginal is made of hand-made paper, and bears an effigy of Mahatma Gandhi, and the printed signature of Shri J.B. Kripalani, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Fund.

We therefore request the citizens of Bombay to see that they pay their contributions through authorised individuals and organisations and that they get coupons or tickets issued only by the Central Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

1,500 BALES OF COTTON YARN FOR ASSAM

CALCUTTA, July 3. (API): It is learnt that the Government of West Bengal have permitted immediate movement of 1,500 bales of cotton yarn to Assam from Calcutta market, following a deputation on behalf of the Assam textile dealers, which waited upon the Civil Supplies Minister of West Bengal, Mr. P. C. Sen, yesterday.

It is also learnt that the Minister gave the deputationists the assurance to release more cotton yarn for Assam when the stock position permitted.

MARTYRS FOR COMMUNAL AMITY

JUNAGADH, July 3 (UPI): Glowing tributes to the services of Messrs. Rajab Ali and Vasantrao Hagiste, martyrs of the Ahmedabad riots, were paid by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Member, Junagadh Executive Council, addressing a mass meeting held at the Azad Chowk here last night.

Janab Rajab Ali and Vasantrao Hagiste were two of the very few who understood the mission of Mahatma Gandhi, in its true sense, and worked and died in sacrifying communal frenzy in riot-torn Ahmedabad two years ago, Mr. Gandhi said.

Continuing, the Home Member observed that the subsequent events in India offered shuddering memories of wholescale massacres which had taken place in Junagadh too and Bantwa and Kutiyana had become places of refugee for the forsaken humanity.

Mr. Gandhi also advised the Nizam to learn a lesson from the "corpses of the outlaws in the hills of Kasmir and the fate of the Nawab of Junagadh".

New Minister For Madhyabharat Union

INDORE, July 2, (UPI): It is authoritatively learnt that Mr. Kusumkant Jain, former Minister of Jhabua State, will be appointed as a new minister of the Madhyabharat Union Government. He will hold the portfolios of Transport and Communications.

With the withdrawal of resignation by Mr. V. V. Dravid, the Labour Minister, and the appointment of Mr. Jain, the total number of Ministers in the Madhyabharat Government comes to eleven.

KUSUMKANT JAIN APPOINTED MADHYABHARAT MINISTER

BHOPAL, July 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kusumkant Jain (Jhabua) has been appointed a Minister of the Madhyabharat Union. He will hold the Food and Civil Supplies portfolios, it is reliably learnt.

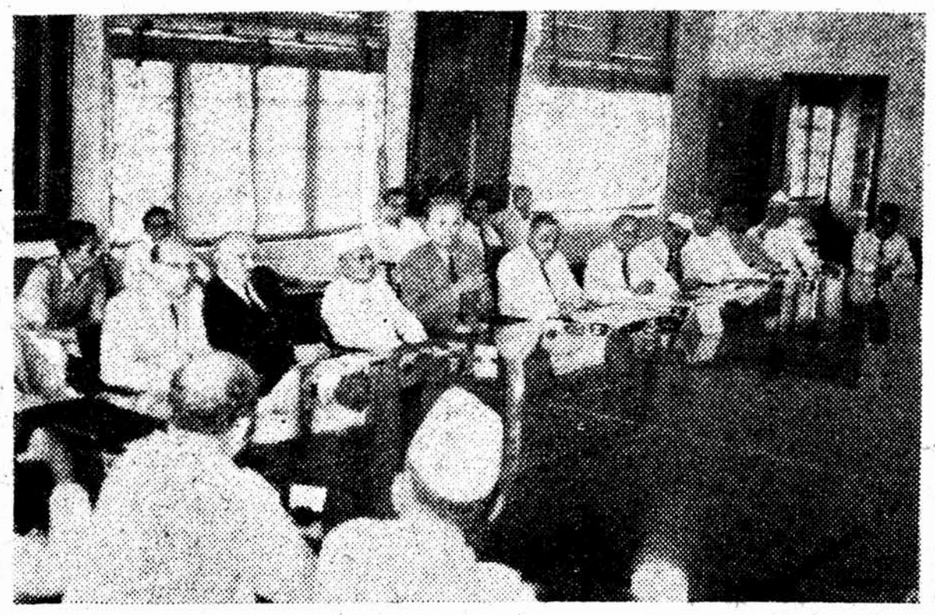
Medical College For Jamnagar

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, July 3.

A meeting of leading citizens of Jamnagar was held under the Presidentship of Manubhai Shah on Friday and it was decided to establish a medical college in Jamnagar. A Committee was formed to take further steps in the matter. Manubhai Shah promised help of Saurashtra Government.

CZECH TECHNICAL MISSION IN CITY



THE CZECHOSLOVAK TECHNICAL MISSION PAID A VISIT TO INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON FRIDAY EVENING. THE LEADER OF THE MISSION IS SEEN IN THE CENTRE.

INDIA STILL BEING LED BY LONDON

Sarat Bose Criticises Nehru Government's Policy

PLEA FOR PREPARING COUNTRY TO KEEP OUT OF NEXT WCRLD WAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose today strongly assailed the policy of Pandit Nehru's Government as "running counter to the spirit and substance of Congress Policy enunciated since 1925."

Citing events since August 15, 1947, he told a Progressive Group meeting that the Government of India, both at home and abroad, "has given signs of having developed cold feet" and expressed the view that India had allowed itself to be led by foreign powers even after the advent of freedom.

At home, Mr. Sarat Bose claimed the "lawless law" of the British days was being continued and applied "with greater rigour", while he described the record of our Foreign Ministry as "full of blunders". One blunder has followed another and if we go at this pace only stark ruin stares us in the face.'

POST-FREEDOM INDIA

He compared post-freedom India as " a baby maimed and cripped regulated in all its activities, unable to throw up its arms, unable to kick up its legs." Today, he said, individual liberty was being stifled while the freedom of the press had become a thing of the past. "Under the guise of suppressing the Communists , liberty is flouted every day and security measures have become the order of the day in all the provinces. Are we find it difficult to improve the efficiency of our police services and are we to be told that the ordinary law of the land is not enough?" he asked.

Mr. Bose believed that India had been sampeded into partition of the country, in whose wake had followed one evil after another, "until one doubts whether we have any achievement to our credit since the departure of the British."

TALE OF TWO STATES

He felt it was inevitable Kashmir would be "swallowed up" by Pakistan shortly as this had been rendered inevitable due to the cutting up of India on a communal basis.

In Hyderabad, Mr. Bose held, the Government of India was following a halting policy as if they were still waiting for advices from London which in his view, led to the reference of the Kashmir issue to the United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Sarat Bose said he would be courageous enough to assert that India's ambassadors in London and Washington did not seem to have advised the Government of India against referring the Kashmir problem to the UNO. "If they have not done that, I say they are guilty of high treason against India", he said, chaactreason agaist India", he said, characblunder, the result of our being led by London in our foreign policy"

KEEP OUT OF NEXT WORLD WAR

Warning that a third world war was now rendered certain, Mr. Bose cautioned that the Government of India should now begin to prepare for neutrality. He said that if this were not done "without a moment's delay" Britain and interested foreign powers were sure to drag India into the war. So, he asked that key and basic industries should be nationalised for defence purposes and the youth of the country, boys and girls, given intensive military training. "Only by holding together unitedly can the nations of South East Asia escape being disastrously embroiled in a third war" Mr. Bose said.

SELECTION OF CAPITAL FOR SAURASHTRA

Peoples' Party Protest Against Govt.'s Action

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 3.

A deputation of the Saurashtra Peoples' Party headed by Mr. Lavanaprasad Shah interviewed Premier Dhebar to clarify the aims and objects of the party.

During the discussions Mr. Lavanaprasad revealed that his Party would protest against the appointment of the committee by the Government of India to select the capital of Saurashtra as it was an encroachment on the rights of forty lakhs of people of Saurashtra. The Party would protest against similar actions in future.

INDIAN EDITORS AT PRAGUE

PRAGUE, July 3 (Reuter): The Indian editors visiting Prague were today considering a programme which included a visit to the unknown soldiers tomb, a visit to lidice village (wiped out by the Nazis) and the beginning of the main Sokol (Gymnastic) displays in the Masaryk stadium.

They have been invited tonight to hear a Slav Song concert and to attend a party for the visiting Sokols.

The editors were interested today to see a portrait of. Marshal Tito illuminated by red floodlights over a large building here

EIGHT JAP WAR CRIMINALS HANGED

TOKYO, July 3 (Reuter)—Eight Japanese criminals were hanged at Sugamo prison, Tokyo, today, for killing and torturing Allied prisoners of war

They had been tried and convicted by American Eighth Army Military Commissions in Yokohama.

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—There are more than 600 persons over 100 years and 16 persons who are over 110 years old, in Byelorussia, according to data collected by the health workers of the Byelomission Soviet Socialist Republic, on the longivity of inhabitants of the Republic.

BATTLE OF CENTRAL CHINA

20,000 Reds Killed Or Wounded In 3 Days

NANKING, July 3. (Reuter): Semi-official reports to-day claimed the Communists had lost 20,000 killed and wounded since the big battle for control of central Chine started three days ago on the vast southern Honan plain, south-east of Kaifeng.

The reports said the Government's forces had lost between 5,000 and 6,000, but were gradually gaining the upper hand.

President Chiang Kai-Shek made a brief aerial inspection of the battle front yesterday.

Independent Chinese reports said at least two Government columns—one from the east and the other from the west had reached the fighting zone in the past 12 hours. Their purpose was to reinforce Nationalist armies seeking to annihilate at one stroke the greater part of the fighting forces of two leading Communist generals, Gen. Chen Yi and Gen. Liu Po-Cheng.

Further to the north-west the strategic Government rail centre of Chengchow, 35 miles west of Kaifeng, came under a Communist threat with the appearance of a considerable Communist force near Mihsien, 30 miles to the south-west.

BERLIN, July 3. (Reuter): Hope for "a smooth and steady flow of goods between Germany and India" was expressed here to-day as an Indian trade delegation concluded its formal talks with the joint export-import agency which controls all overseas trade in the British and American occupied zones.

An official spokesman at the Indian Military Mission in Berlin said that the delegation had explored the possibility of importing from Germany badly needed textile, agricultural and printing machinery. They had also sought to revive the pre-war imports of steelware, aluminium sheets and synthetic dyes and in return, the Indian delegation offered to sell Indian jute manufactures, hides and skins, shellac, manganese peroxide and limited quantities of nickel

The spokesman expressed confidence that before the delegation returned to India agreement covering the whole field of trade would be reached.

The delegation will now visit various factories in the British and American zones before visiting Berlin.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION IN BHARATPUR

BHARATPUR, July 3 (A.P.I.): The Director General of Relief and Rehabilitation, United States of Matsya, announces that there is no room for any more urban refugees in Alwar and Bharatpur districts and that agriturists refugees can be settled in rural areas only in accordance with the terms approved by the Government of India. He adds that those refugees, who are not sent by the Government of India and come into the State of their own accord, will not be entitled to any relief or rehabilitation benefits and are even liable to be sent back.

E. BENGAL CONGRESS CONVENTION ON JULY 18

COMILLA, July 3, (A.P.I.): A convention of congressmen has been called at Comilla on July 18 with the object of forming a political party to fill up the vacuum caused by the liquidation of the Congress organisation in East Bengal.

The conveners include Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, and Mr. Dhirendra Natha Dutta leader of the East Bengal Congress Assembly Party and member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly

INDIAN TERMS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCE

NAGPUR, July 3 (A.P.I.): The formulation of a compendium of Indian terms for the various branches of the medical science has been decided upon at the suggestion of Dr W S. Barlingay, the C. P Minister for Health. The step was decided upon at a meeting of officers of the medical department at which some leading persons interested in this subject were also present

In order that the list might suit the requirements of other Provinces also it was agreed to base the terms on Sanskrit. Doctor Raghuvira, a sanskrit scholar of repute will make a start with anatomy and physiology and he will be assisted in this task by an Ayurvedic scholar.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 3.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day, being Saturday.

The undertone seemed to be steady, and in private Tata Deferreds were quoted at Rs. 1615

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 3.

The Bullion Market was irregularly steady with moderate business passing. In view of uncertain political developments there is less disposition to operate.

There was fairly active buying in silver today which opened at Rs. 174/8 and advanced at Rs. 175/4. At this level there appeared scattered selling and the market steadied at Rs. 175/2. Ready Silver was quoted at par with forward. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114/2 and advanced at Rs. 114/7 but quietened at Rs. 114/5. Ready Gold was steady at Rs. 114/15. and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75/4.

Later on there was further buying in Silver and the market closed as under.

Ready Silver	175-15-0
Forward Silver	175-14-0
Ready Gold	115-3-0
Forward Gold	114-9-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 3.

The local cotton market was fairly steady to-day after early weakness. In view of the recent sharp decline there was cessation of further selling and prices recovered on short covering. The market looks like reacting but the main trend remains down.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 626 and declined at Rs. 621 on moderate selling. This was the lowest level for the day as short covering hardened September contract at Rs. 632. At this level there was again some selling and the market declined at Rs. 628 but steadied at Rs. 630. July was quoted Rs. 15 above September.

Towards the close there was further support and September option firmed up at Rs. 635. The session concluded at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	Rs.	643	8 0
I.C.C. September		634	8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1054 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 2.

	High.	Low.	Close
July	660	636	639
Sept.	643	621	625/8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 3.

In view of Hyderabad developments the produce market was firm with active buying. Some traders who have their stocks in Nizam State are very anxious. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 151/4 and advanced at Rs. 152/4 and steadied at Rs. 152. Groundnuts and linseed quotations also firmed up under active buying and scarcity of offerings. Quotations were as under:-

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	4	0
Coromandal ready	37	10	0
Bold ready	37	4	0
June-July	36	10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready		30-8-0	
September		152-11-0	
LINSEEDS—			
Ready		28-8-0	
July		28-8-0	
September		28-9-0	
OILS—			
Groundnut ready	21	0	0
Groundnut July	20	8	0
Groundnut August	20	7	0
Linseed Oil	16	11	0
Castorseed First Pressing	19	8	0
Castorseed Commercial quality	17	8	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-1/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	115-1/2
National Bank of India	35

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,384

LONDON BULLION.

London, July 2.

London Silver: Spot and Forward both 45d. London Gold Bars fine per oz. £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, July 2.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES DECLINE ON FAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS

Rails Shares Move Up In Wall Street

NEW YORK, July 2.

COTTON: Typical pre-holiday dealings were witnessed with scattered liquidation influenced by favourable crop news, increased acreage ideas and talk of a crop in excess of fourteen million bales. Modest mill buying imparted temporary steadiness but follow through buying faltered owing to lack of bullish incentives and possibly due to anticipatory hedges in next week. After pronounced easiness attributable to increased liquidation against spot July and good crop prospects, prices suddenly rallied on week-end covering and modest pricefixing operations. The scarcity of contracts aided the recovery, the market closing very steady. Sales are estimated at 100,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, July 2.

July	35.24—13
October .....K.....	32.49—14
October Highest	32.59—04
October Lowest	32.35—28
December	32.28—11
March	32.14—10
Middling Spot.	36.34—31

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING.

New York, July 2.

July	35.19—02
October	32.43—18
December	32.22—14
March	32.10—08
Middling Spot	35.30—30

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Pre-week-end caution restricted trading with price changes mostly fractionally mixed gains slightly predominating and including leading minings, steels, films, foods, equipments, motors and oils. Rails also improved with the group average reaching a new high for 1948 aided by a exceptional four point gain in New York Chicago St. Louis to a new peak of 86. Internatonal Nickel was also supported reflecting the termination of the U. S. Government's antitrust suit. Oils were little affected by the senate committee advice to avoid further price increased in order to forestall federal action on prices or allocations. Averages were industrials 189.26 and rails 63.17. The announcement of the refusal of the major steel companies to sign captive coalmine—raising the threat of a strike therein next week, when miners vacations finished, did not influence the market. The market advanced under leadership of rails, steels, oils, chemicals and motors to show on balance gains covering one dollar or so and 7-1/2 points for New York Chicago St. Lois at 89-1/2. Nonferrous minings were steady despite the labour situation in copper, lead and zinc now that the C. I. O. mine mill and smelter workers contracts with important companies has expired. Thus far only one strike has developed—in the tristate zinc producing district. The rise in railroad shares today carried the group up 1.42 to 63.94 which is not only a new high for this year but the best since July 1st 1946 when it stood at 65.78. The session closed around the day's best with the rail average exceeding the former 1948 high level by more than one point. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 2.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-3/4
Chase National Bank	35
Sinclair Oil	29-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	51-7/8
General Electric Co.	41-1/2
General Motors	64-1/4
Ingersoll Rand New Stock	76
International Nickel	32-5/8
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	17-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	21-1/2
Texas Corporation	23-1/2
Union Carbide New Stock	42-5/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	52-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	80-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/2

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Chicago Grains showed early irregularity and subsequent steadiness latterly met hedging against favourable crop advices also week-end evening up operations. Wheat initially responded to Dutch purchases of 80 per cent extraction flour on the basis of 6.21 dollars per 50 kilos C. and F. Rotterdam from Gulf ports. Some late selling as a result of reports that the C. C. C. has covered wheat in store requirements at Kansas city. Maize was dominated by July liquidation.

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPA).—Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged on the New York market today.

Sellers shied away from new commitments in anticipation of the holiday-week-end.

Closing prices included:

July	54 cents nom,
September	53 „ nom,
October	52 „ nom,
December	49 „ nom.
January	47 „ nom,
March/May	46 „ nom,

In the ready market, black pepper was quoted at 57 cents asked and white at 70 cents asked.

Castorseeds were quoted at 150 dollars nom.

Linseed. July, was quoted at 28.

Worth Street Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPA).—Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was dull in anticipation of the long week-end holiday.

Bag trade buying tapered off noticeably, although large and small manufacturers in that trade segment continued to check prices and deliveries.

Osnaburgs were quiet and generally unchanged while rayon goods activity slackened as finishers and dyers prepared for the vacation period.

Burlap Quiet

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPA).—Trading on the burlap market remained quiet in anticipation of the long holiday week-end for the observance of American Independence Day.

While the tariff rate reductions on burlap has stimulated a little more interest in afloats, still inquiries on forward shipments continue to lag.

The rate of reductions is due to start on July 9th and constitutes a drop of one-quarter cent per yard.

Bag traders believed that no real buying interest in forward goods would develop until the late summer.

Wool Tops Close Steady

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPA).—Wool tops closed steady, off seven to up 25. July was quoted at 196-199; October, 196.8—197.5; December 196—197.

Indian Trade Delegation In Prague

PRAGUE, July 2, (Reuter): The Indian Government trade and financial delegation now in Prague today discussed with Czechoslovak Ministers the possibility of extending economic relations between the two countries, the Czech Ministry of Foreign Trade announced.

Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, and Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, negotiated with Dr. J. Dolansky, Czech Minister of Finances, and Dr. A. Gregor, Czech Minister of Trade.

The statement said both parties had a "great interest" in increasing trade—Chechoslovakia needs Indian vegetable oil, jute and cotton, while India needs machinery and products of Czech industry.

British Authorities Relax Control Over Foreign Owned Gold

LONDON, July 2 (UPA).—British authorities have relaxed their control over foreign owned gold stored in London, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

Heretofore, foreign owners resident abroad had been allowed to draw on their gold only to the country in which they domiciled.

This policy was in line with the efforts of the International Monetary Fund to discourage the flow of gold into black markets, especially in the Far East and the Middle East.

Apparently, this oblique discouragement proved ineffectual and the International Monetary Fund has indicated it can safely be waived. Hence, a foreign owner can now have his gold shipped for him to any country he indicates.

Only one small shipment, it is understood, has been thus far sent abroad under the new ruling.

No Change In Sight For Silver Price

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPA).—Trade circles today reported that there is no change in sight for the silver market which is now experiencing an eighth month of constancy of price —74-5/8 cents per ounce.

Supply and demand remain in balance with no disturbing factors anticipated.

TRADE CONTROL RELAXED

No Restriction On Imports From Sterling And Other Soft Currency Countries

NEW DELHI, July 3. (API): The Government of India decided to remove control over imports of certain categories of goods by allowing their import under an open general licence from all countries other than those mentioned in a press note.

The press note says:

"After making the usual half-yearly review of the foreign exchange position, the Government of India have concluded that in so far as imports from sterling and other soft currency countries are concerned, certain relaxation of import trade control can be made. It has therefore been decided to remove control forthwith over imports of certain categories of goods by allowing their import under an open general licence from all countries other than (Q) countries in central, north and South America and the Phillipine islands but excluding Brazil, Chile and Uruguay; (B) Bizonia in Germany, Belgium and Belgian colonies, Portugal and Portuguese Colonies (excluding Portuguese possessions in India) and Japan; and (D) the union of South Africa.

A notification giving effect to this decision published in the Government of India Gazette (extraordinary) dated July 3, 1948.

Imports from the above-mentioned countries which are excluded from the scope of the O.G.L. will continue to be subject to restrictions, and the licensing policy with regard to imports from such countries will shortly be announced.

Important among these articles which will be allowed import without licence from sterling and other soft currency countries are:

Asbestos manufactures including packing, ball and roller and taper bearings, certain specified hand tools, precision and measuring tools, and paper, glass paper, emery papers, graphite and carborandum crucibles, petrol and kerosene engines, jute mill stores (excepts bobbins, pickers and picking bends), cable and conduct accessories, graphite and carbon electrodes, certain specified electrical instruments, electric exploders, certain railway materials safety lamps and spare parts certain textile chemicals, coal tar dyes and textile mill stores (excluding bobbins, reeds, shuttles, pickers and packing bands), machine cloth, animals—living, fish, butter, cheese, powdered and condensed milk, spices (excluding betelnuts), sago flour, certain oilseeds, gums, resins, stick lac, certain specific drugs and medicines and chemicals, paper, cotton twist, yarn and thread, cotton piecegoods, woolen piecegoods, thermos flasks, oilcloth and flour cloth, safety razor blades, domestic sewing machines and parts, motor vehicle parts, photographic goods, farinaceous and patent goods, petroleum products, certain chemicals, woolen yarn, printing machinery, water meters, clinical thermometres, electro-medical apparatus, microscopes, tennis balls and asbestos (raw).

Cotton Export From Pakistan

KARACHI, July 2, (A.P.I.): A press note of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan states:

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the system of limiting exports of cotton overseas to a fixed proportion of exports by the same traders to India ceases on the 15th July, 1948. It is accordingly decided that up to the end of the crop year, namely 31st August 1948, there will be complete freedom to export cotton anywhere without license. The export policy for the cotton year opening on 1st Sept. 1948 in under consideration and it is hoped that an announcement will be made not later than the beginning of August

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 2.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

RIO WELCOMES MASANI

NEW DELHI: In bright sunshine India's first Envoy to Latin America drove to the Presidential palace at Rio de Janeiro to present his credentials to President Dutra on the afternoon of June 29. Mr. Masani travelled in a State car escorted by Minister Coelho Lisbon of the Brazilian Foreign Office and followed by motorized cavalry provided by a battalion of guards drawn from the "Independence Regiment" This Regiment is honoured with this name, and function by reason of its having led the fight for Brazilian freedom.

Their resplendent red, white and blue uniforms with golden hussar helmets provided a colourful spectawitness the historic scene.

In another coach rode the Secretary of the Indian Legation, Mr. Atal, and the Cultural Attache, Mr. Kripalani. A Regiment of Guards was lined up in honour of the occasion in front of the Palace gates, and a big crowd of Brazilians had collected to winess the historic scene

On presenting his credentials, Minister Masani conveyed to President Dutra a cordial message of friendship from the Indian Government and people President Dutra responded graciously, Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes acting as interpreter. Before the interview concluded, Mr. Masani presented Secretaries. Atal and Kripalani. to the President

As the Minister stepped out of the Palace into the Square, a band of the Palace Guards first played the Indian National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana, which was followed by the Brazilian National Anthem. with the trops standing to attention. The band gave an excellent rendering of the Indian Anthem. As the cortege departed escorted by motorized cavalry, troops presented arms and the Minister took the salute. The crowd then applauded enthusiastically. Mr. Coelho Lisbon accompanied the Minister, as the latter drove back to his residence, Copacabana Palace Hotel, nine miles out on the loveliest beach in South America

Shakespearean Expert Suing Washington Librarian

WASHINGTON. July 2, (U. P. A.): Shakespearean expert Charles Barrell of New York is suing Giles Dawson of Washington's Shakespeare Library for $50,000 libel after Dawson implied Barrell had doctored X-ray photographs allegedly indicating Shakespeare did not write the plays

Barrell's X-ray photograph of the Shakespeare portrait, painted from life, claimed to reveal the coat of arms of Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford. Barrell believes this evidence indicated Oxford wrote the plays under Shakespeare's name.

Dawson analysed the photographs and denied they showed such a thing, implying Barrell doctored them. His comments led Barrell to file the libel suit in a District Columbia court.

Madras Premier's Call To Local Board Engineers

MADRAS, July 2 (API).—Mr. O. P Ramaswamy Reddiar, Premier of Madras, addressing the annual conference of the Local Boards and Municipal Engineers Associaion here today pleaded for a change in the attitude of the officials

"Officials," he said, "should not be under the impression that all that is expected of them is to issue orders. Nor should they be concerned only about their promotions and salaries. What is wanted is a spirit of service and a willingness to understand sympathetically the needs of the poor villagers"

The Premier complained of inefficiency, neglect, ignorance of rural needs and conditions on the part of the Public Works Departments generally and especially of the Highways Department

He appealed to the Engineers to think seriously whether it was necessary to have a number of branches such as irrigation and highways under the Public Works Department when the total return from all of them was very poor.

The conference was attended by the Divisional and Assistant Engineers belonging to the Highways Departments from all over the province

Orissa Congress Protest

CUTTACK, July 2 (API): The Orisa Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution today protesting against the amalgamation with Bihar of Seraikella and Kharswan States, which are linguistically and culturally Oriya speaking areas, and supporting the memorandum submitted by the Orissa Government for the inclusion of Singhbhum district in Orissa.

Razakars May Be Incorporated In Nizam's Army

U. P. Congress To Send Goodwill Jathas To Help Hyderabad Struggle

AHMEDNAGAR, July 3 (IPA)—I.P.A. is in a position to reveal that the Nizam's Government have taken secret decisions relating to the following matters:

(1) Razakar forces will be incorporated in the Regular Army:

(2) The Hyderabad State Congress is to be declared an illegal body and all State Congress leaders and sympathisers will be arrested and imprisoned without trial. Their offices will be closed by the police and underground publications will be confiscated:

(3) Strict censorship of news both incoming and outging.

GOODWILL JATHAS

LUCKNOW, July 3 (UPI).—The Hyderabad situation will be discussed at the meeting of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee to be held here tomorrow.

In this connecion, Mr. Ansari Harvani, Vice-President of the Lucknow City Congress and member of the A.I.C.C., will move a resolution in the meeting, to express solidarity with the people of Hyderabad in their struggle against Razakar gangsters and urging on the U.P.P.C.C. to seek permission from the Congress President and facilities from the Indian Central Government, to send goodwill jatha of volunteers to help the people of Hyderabad, and to enlist youth of the province to participate in the Hyderabad struggle.

Kashmir situation will also be discussed in the meeting.

The other resolution, which the U.P.P.C.C. is likely to discuss, demands that no minister or parliamentary secretary should be elected to the Congress executive, so that the Congress organization may be run by those who are free from administrative responsibilities.

"NIZAM SITS ON VOLCANO"

LONDON, July 3 (IPA).—"Nizam Sits On Volcano" is the title of an article written in "News Chronicle" by Ronald Harker who has just returned from Hyderbaad. Harker says: "The fantasy of Hyderabad is that while red double-decker buses adorn the capital, power is vested in small Muslim minority of a kind that belongs to Arabian nights. Power flows to Muslim nobility from the feet of their prince and not from the hands of the people and young India cannot abide that."

Harker mentions about formidable forces now working against peace and says that having specially absorbed most of the other Hindu Kingdoms into Union, India is affronted because the Overlord of Hyderabad demures

STATE CONGRESS WORKER BRUTALLY MURDERED.

PAITHAN, July 3 (IPA).—Shri Bhaurao Kanade, an active State Congress Worker, who was underground in Paithan Taluk, was traced by the Nizam's police at Ghari, while he was coming to Erandgaon, a village in Indian territory. The Nizam's police pursued Bhaurao in the Indian territory and made him captive. He was taken to Ghari by the police where he was brutally murdered by policeman. The assassin of Kanade was taken in a procession and garlanded. states a report from Paithan

KISAN DAL GIVES FIGHT TO RAZAKARS

NANDED, July 3 (IPA)...The village of Islapur in Nanded District, was attacked by Nizam's military and Razakars on 30th June. The Kisan Dal engaged the raiders in a terrific fight that 16 raiders including 6 military men were reported killed. The Kisan Dal lost 4 of its guerillas and suffered injuries to six.

Sixteen Razakars Killed In Clash At Islapur Village

BOMBAY July 2 (UPI): Sixteen Razakars and military men were killed in a clash between them and the Kisan Dal volunteers in village Islapur, in Nanded District on June 30, according to a bulletin issued by the Hyderabad Statee Congress here.

The Kisans lost four of their guerillas.

It is reported that a band of Razakars and Nizam's troops raided the village when the volunteers of the Kisan Dal engaged them with the above result.

Razakars over ...ia and Daiphal, in Parbhani District,

Congressman's Property Attached

BOMBAY, July 2, (UPI): A report from Osmanabad says that the property of Shri Vishwambhar Rao Haralkar, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, has been attached by the State authorities.

100 PERSONS SO FAR ARRESTED IN C. P.

NAGPUR July 2 (API): Official quarters today stated that over one hundred persons—"all Muslims"—had been taken under arrest during the past few months on charges they were suspected to be spies or agents of the Nizam's Government.

Burhanpur Muslims' Plea To Nizam

(From A Correspondent)

BURHANPUR. (By Mail).

A representative committee of the Muslims of Burhanpur passed a resolution noting with regret that the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Government have not accepted the draft agreement recently offered by the Indian Government. Looking to the fact that all other 600 and more States have acceded and most of them have either merged in the Indian Provinces or have integrated for purposes of administration, the committee is of the opinion that the terms of the agreement offered to the Nizam of Hyderabad were most favourable and their rejection is not only unstatesmanlike but may prove disastrous to the Nizam's State. The committee condemned the irresponsible and aggressive utterances of the office bearers of Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen of Hyderabad regarding the Indian Dominion and the Muslims of the Dominion, the border attacks and other violent acts perpetrated by them, and declared that if bad situation developes the responsibility will be theirs.

Three Muslims Arrested In Jubbalpore

JUBBULPORE, July 2 (API): Three more Muslims, including a woman, have been arrested and detained in Jubbulpore under the Public Safety Act on the suspicion that they are the Nizam's spies.

The suspects, it is stated, were working in disguise and inducing the unwary public to support the Nizam's cause. Some incriminatory documents are reported to have been seized from them.

"PAKISTAN BIT OFF MORE THAN SHE CAN CHEW."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (UPA)—An Indian delegate to the International Labour Organization Conference claimed today that if "Pakistan bit off more than she can chew, it is her fault alone and no blame lies at the door of India".

Bhagwandas Mehta of the employers' delegation of India also demonisned ILO by saying: ILO should forget individual small groups or single countries and work for the world if it wants to make it a true international organization. Unfortunately, the Pakistan delegates made statements about our country which are untrue. If Pakistan cannot take what she asked for and if she bit off more than she can chew, it is her fault alone and no blame lies at the door of India.

"Our Government and national leaders had to face such large problems that it is impossible to devote as much time as they would like to workers. Pakistan charged employers were not observing arbitration tribunals."

Saying this was untrue. Mehta concluded: "We have a long way to go before there will be enough of everything to live in camfort."

AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

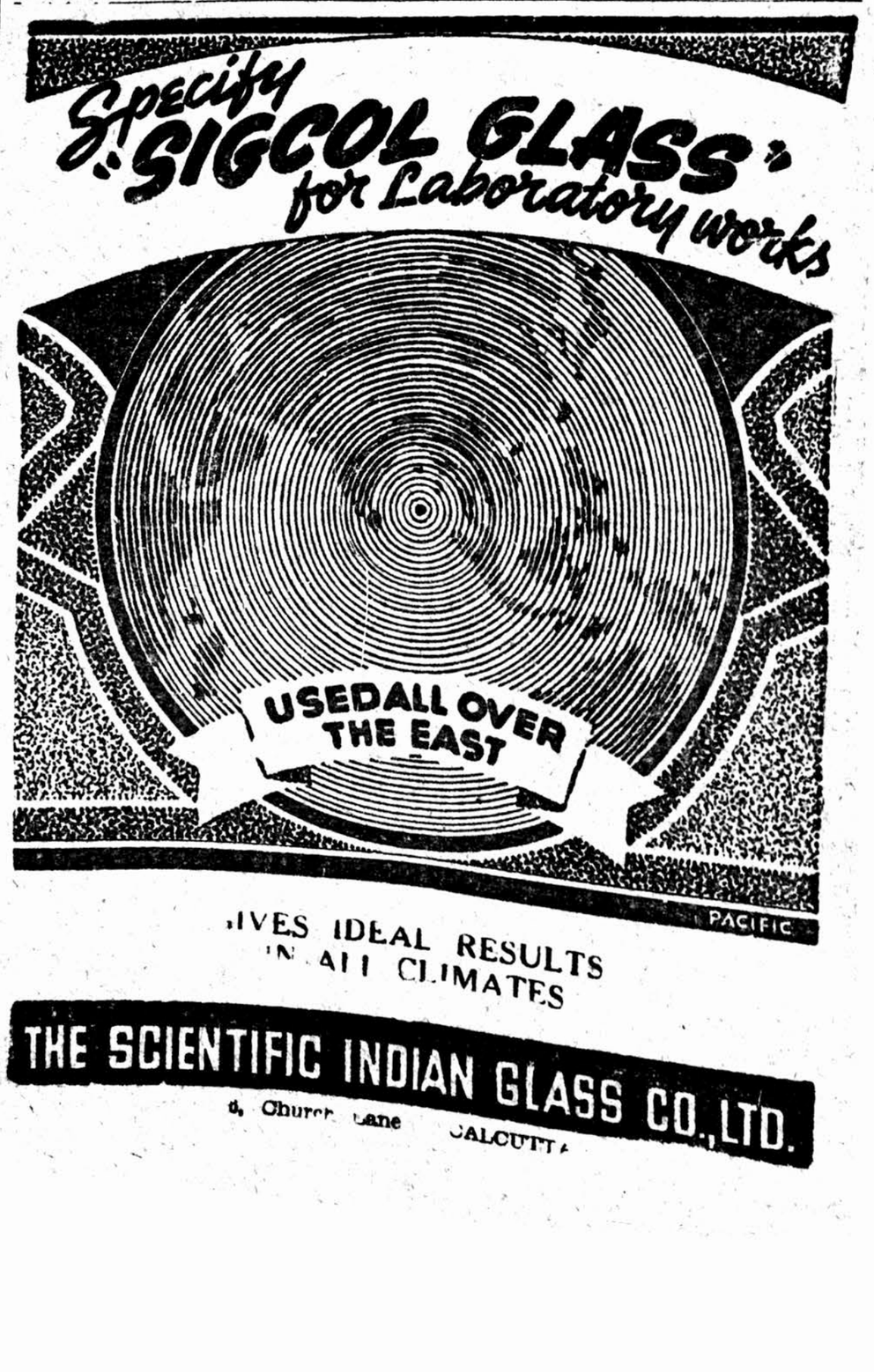
CALCUTTA, July 2 (API): The Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia had extended an invitation to the Indian Medical Association to send its representatives to the ensuing sixth session of the Australian Medical Congress to be held in Perth, Western Australia, from August 15 to 21 here.

The General Secretary of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Medical Association in a statement says:—

"The Central Office of the Indian Medical Association would be pleased to receive applications through the provincial branches, from members of the Indian Medical Association who may be likely to visit Western Australia about that time. It may be pointed out that as the expenses cannot be met from the Association fund, and as the Government of India are not inclined to defray the expenses, the whole cost of the delegation will have to be borne by the nominees themselves"

MAHATMA'S ASHES FOR JOHANNESBURGH

JOHANNESBURGH. July 2 (Reuter) Mahatma Gandhi's ashes will be brought to Johannesburgh on July 12 and thousands of Indians are expected to take part in a ceremony of homage to Gandhi's memory to be held by the Transvaal Indian Congress. it was learned today.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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

England's second defeat in Tests. Bradman's leadership. Is it sporting? Innovation by Yardley. An English Bradman? No terror for Kangaroos. If fortune smiles. India's exit from Wimbledon. A record unparalleled.

So England has been beaten again. Australia won the second Test at Lords by the heavy margin of 409 runs, after having collared the first at Nottingham by the wide difference of 8 wickets. There cannot be any question about the all-round superiority of the Kangaroos. In batting, bowling, fielding and in captaincy too they have proved masters of their hosts. It was fondly hoped by England that they would have the better of the tourists on rain-sodden wickets. But Bradman and Co. proved equal to the task set before them by the clerk of the weather and emerged triumphant out of the fray in a glorious manner.

BRADMAN'S LEADERSHIP

The Great Don, apart from his masterly batting for which he is famous, led his team in a way which evoked the highest admiration from all quarters. I wish Vijay Merchant had gone to Australia with our team last year to study his methods. He would have profited immensely by the trip.

By the way, it is rather amazing how the Board of Control for Cricket in India acts at times. They elected Vijay Captain of the All-India team again even before they were sure that he can play. And Merchant was a party to it himself. Where was the hurry, to appoint the Captain so early? The story goes that Tony de Mello paid this price to ensure his re-election to the Presidentship of the Board of Control!

IS IT SPORTING?

It would have been really sporting if Merchant had requested the Board of Control to postpone consideration of this question to a later date. The skies would not have fallen if the Captain was elected a couple of months later. By that time the question of Vijay's fitness to play would have been finally decided. But in this unfortunate country everything is done in a queer manner. What would happen if Vijay is declared medically unfit? I earnestly hope this will not happen. But would it not have been wiser to wait till his fitness was assured?

INNOVATION BY YARDLEY

I am afraid I have digressed a lot. But I want to bring home to the rulers of Indian cricket as well as cricketers themselves, that they should take a lesson from their confreres in England and Australia, and try to submerge their individual ambitions in the interest of their team and the country. It is only when they do so, Indian Cricket will rise to the top of the world.

Bradman, the master that he is, handled his team and engineered his plans according to his own ideas. But Norman Yardley took a more democratic steps in consulting all his mates in regard to the plan of action. I doubt if any of our skippers, however inexperienced they may be, would condescend to do so.

AN ENGLISH BRADMAN?

Yardley knew that he had an extremely difficult job on hand. He tried his utmost to make the best of the situation. If his batsmen and his bowlers failed, it was not his fault. Despite the fact that Bradman could not utilise the services of both his express bowlers, Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller together, England's batsmen failed miserably. I woder how they would fare when both these bowlers take the field in the remaining Tests. Denis Compton became the hero of the first Test match by scoring a magnificent 184. Some people went to the length of comparing him with Bradman. But it was rather premature. He cannot do that every time like Don.

NO TERROR FOR KANGAROOS

Alec Bedsey was said to have found a chink in Bradman's armoury through which he dismissed the "Scoring Machine" thrice out of four successive innings. Still the Australian Captain contributed his quota fairly handsomely. It remains to be seen how long this strategy works and dominates the Don.

The fact stand out prominently that while England's batsmen succumbed tamely to Lindwall, Miller, Johnstone and Toshack rather tamely their bowlers had little terror for the Kangaroos. Arthur Morris and Sid Barnes carried the batting honours of the second Test by hitting up 105 and 141 respectively.

IF FORTUNE SMILES

Australia is now two up in the series. And it is hardly likely that England would be able to defeat them in any of the remaining Tests. Australia is too strong for them in every department of the game. No changes which England can make in their team can alter this fact. It would therefore be worse than useless to make the revolutionary changes in their combination. They will have to rely on the same men as far as possible and hope for the best. It is unfortunate that men like Hutton and Edrich have failed to rise to the occasion. With better luck they may yet be able to put up a worthy fight against their redoubtable opponents.

INDIA'S EXIT FROM WIMBLEDON

India made her exit from the Wimbledon tennis before the tournament reached its final stages. The only player to see the quarter finals—of the men's singles—was Dilip Bose, who went down to Tom Brown of U.S.A. the runner-up of last year. Sumant Misra, India's No. 1 lost to another American player, Gardner Mulloy, in the third round after a strenuous fight lasting over five sets. Narendra Nath fell at the same hurdle to a Dutchman, Dr. Hans Van Swel after a four-set battle. It is clear that India has to make much lee-way before she can reach the Zenith of world tennis. Unless adequate steps are taken to improve our standard, we may wait till Doomsday to attain it.

A RECORD UNPARALLELED

The World Heavyweight Boxing Championship has ended again in a victory for Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, Jersey Joe Walcott, his opponent was exceedingly dissatisfied on the last occasion when the verdict was awarded to Louis on points. Walcott had a large number of supporters to expouse his cause. But the return match gave him the K. O. in the eleventh round and he had to admit that the Brown Bomber was the better man. Louis will now retire from the arena with a record which no other boxer has attained in his career. He reigned supreme for more than a decade and vanquished as many as 25 challengers. His earnings during this period was also fabulous. He deserves to enjoy his glory in contentment now.

Our Orissa Letter

No Peace In Integrated Orissa States

AGITATION BY ADIBASI LEADERS AND AGENTS OF EX-RULERS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CUTTACK. (By Air Mail)

The new High Court of Orissa would be inaugurated it is learnt by Hon. Mr. Kania, Chief Justice of India on 26th July here. It is understood that Sri Pitambara Misra, an Advocate of Patna High Court would be appointed as a judge of the Orissa High Court.

The new High Court of Orissa would have its jurisdiction over the 23 Orissa States integrated with the province.

It is understood that Swami Bichitranand Das, former Deputy leader of the Orissa Assembly Congress Party in the last Assembly will very likely be appointed as the Advocate-General of Orissa in the place of Sri Lingaraj Panigrahi who has been appointed as a judge of the Orissa High Court.

ORISSA STATES AGITATION

The situation inside some of the integrated Orissa states does not appear to be happy. From official and non-official accounts of the events taking place in those states it is clear that peace has been disturbed due to agitation started by the agents of some of the ex-rulers on the one hand and by some Adibasi leaders on the other.

Following the Orissa Government's ban on the movement for the revival of the Eastern States Union, Satyagraha in defiance of the restrictive orders was started in which the Orissa Police had to control the situation by resorting to lathi charge and by arresting and detaining leading workers in this movement. According to non-official reports published in a certain section of the press about 40 members of the Ganda and Sud community have been arrested in Bamra State and about 20 Adibasis in Bonai State have been put into arrest. Out of about 60 Juangs arrested and detained under orders of the local authorities in Pallahara State about forty have since been released. Some of the leading persons of Orissa States have been ordered to leave Orissa, it is learnt. The President of the Koenjhar State Praja Mandal and a member of the Orissa State Assembly Sri Bansidhar Pradhan has also been arrested.

From Gandpur State comes a report which states that about 24 Adibasis have been arrested in Sundargarn and several Adibasi leaders have been served with restrictive orders directing them not to participate in any public meeting or procession. It also adds that the Adibasi leader Sri Jai Pal Singh is expected to visit Orissa States to organise the Adibasis for the formation of separate province of Jharkhand. The agents of the ex-rulers in several parts of Orissa States are reported to be preaching lawlessness and are taking advantage of the decision of the Central Government to transfer Kharswan and Saraikella States to Bihar and the subsequent attitude of the Bihar Government in granting monetary assistance to the victims of the police firing on the last New Year's Day at Kharswan and taking repressive measures against the pro-Oriya workers in Singhbhum district as also in introducing Hindi as the Court language in those States.

The workers of different State Praja Mandals met at Dhenkanal last week at a conference to discuss the present deplorable situation obtaining in the Orissa States. Sri Yudhistiro Misra, member of the Constituent Assembly from Patna State presided, and the Conference was attended by more than one hundred representative workers. Five resolutions were adopted by the Conference which among others urged upon the State Praja Mandals under the present serious situation of the country to convert themselves as D. C. C.s and send their representatives to the Utkal P.C.C., which meets on July 1 next requested the Utkal P C.C. to take decisions on matters relating to Orissa States only by the votes of the representatives of the States till the final constitutional merger of the Orissa States with the province. The Conference condemned the manner in which the Central Government brought about the transfer of the States of Kharswan and Saraikella to Bihar which in the opinion of the Conference was a flagrant breach of Congress' principle of distribution of provinces on linguistic basis and urged upon the Governments of India and Orissa to take immediate steps to include those two States as also Singhbhum district with Orissa While depricating the attitude of some ex-rulers of Orissa who are now trying for formation of a Union the Conference called upon the people of Orissa States not to be swayed away by the attempts of these rulers but to be guided by the resolutions of the Orissa State Assembly passed in this regard. A committee was then appointed to meet the Premier of Orissa to place before him facts regarding the grievances of the Advisory Committees of different States. The next session of the Orissa State Assembly will be held here on 24th July. The Orissa Assembly is meeting on 12th July to discuss the draft constitution of India.

The Utkal Samilani has decided to call an all-parties convention here on July 4 to take necessary steps for the restoration of the States of Saraikella and Kharswan with Orissa as also other Oriya speaking areas still lying outside the province. Some ex-rulers and Zamindars will also be invited to take their due share in the movement it is learnt.

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REVIVAL OF A ROVING TRADITION

Inaugural Flight Honours

Mr. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London, greeting Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata on their arrival in London by the "Rajput Princess" of the Air India International, which inaugurated the first Indian overseas air service.

THE year 1948 is witnessing a number of events which, it is hoped, will put India back on the trade map of the world as a carrier of international traffic.

A great air liner has already been inaugurated the first Indian air service to Europe. The first ocean liner built in Indian Shipyards in modern times is being fitted out and made ready for her trials at Vizagapatam and sister ships are said to be under construction.

Because a nation carrying a share of world trade along the major sea routes needs to be able to Police her own shores and the trade lines near them, we are taking the first step towards getting that cruiser squadron which Admiral Fitzherbert said, six years ago, this country should need as a start in building a really useful navy. Officers and men of the R.I.N. are undergoing training in the handling and maintenance of a cruiser, and some time this summer H.M.I.S. DELHI which won fame under the name of H.M.S. ACHILLES in the Battle of the River Plate, will sail into Bombay flying the Indian flag and manned by Indian crew.

Looking back on the part played by our forefathers in world trade, it is astonished that we Indians should have for about five hundred years allowed a great tradition as a race of rovers to die down so completely. Not only a matter for amazement but for national shame and regret, for by insulating ourselves from other lands and shutting out ideas which other people un-

By Bernard Fonseca

After centuries India retu ns to her old role as a country running international transport along major world trade routes.

doubtedly brought to India, we encompassed our own downfall.

Close Foreign Contacts

The earliest inhabitants of our country of whom we have been able to learn anything were by no means isolated from the other countries of the civilised world. The people of the Indus Valley were in close contact with their contemporaries of Babylon and Egypt and points of similarity between finds in the different sites in the three countries suggest that trade between the Indus Valley people and their neighbours in the west was extensive, and that there must have been a colony of Indian traders in Sumeria. With all the evidence of an ordered society that we find in the India of those days, it is very likely that merchants and ships played an important part in bringing prosperity to the community.

A few miles north of Bombay, is a place called Sopara which is believed to have been the Ophir from which King Solomon of Israel imported the riches that went into his great temple. Early legends tell of caravans that went as far as Broach in Gujerat and overseas by ships to the Persian Gulf to trade with Babylon. The Sanskrit Grammar compiled by Panini refers to the Greek script and suggests that contact had been established with ancient Greece 2500 years ago.

About that time the first settlers from Vanga (Bengal) probably set out for Ceylon where they became the Sinhalese. The founder of the race was a Prince said to be descended from Princess Suppadevi of Bengal and a Lion (sinha) and the Sinhalese, remembering the Ganges, called all their rivers "Ganga" ever after. Legends of ancient India tell of many voyages that started from river ports like Benares and Patna and went as far as Ceylon and Malaya.

Two Routes

In the South there was the port of Kaveripattam on the Kaveri River, from which a great deal of trade was carried on with other lands in ships in which hundreds of merchants and emigrants sailed at a time.

But the greatest period of Indian overseas activity came when Buddhism became an important force in India. Ashoka sent his missionaries far and wide. Crossing the Oxus River, Indian traders reached the markets of Europe and the Middle East.

In the days of the Guptas, about four hundred years after the Mauryas, Chinese visitors came to India and Indian monks went to China. In 400 A.D. an Indian writer named Kumarajiva went to China and wrote books in Chinese. A hundred years later there are said to have been 300 Buddhist monks from India and 10,000 Indian families in one Chinese province—Lo Yang.

In this intercourse of trade and ideas between India and China there were two routes followed. One ran across the Gobi Desert; the other was a sea route via Indonesia and Indo-China. In all these lands Buddhism had made great progress and there were Indian colonies at which travellers from India were hospitably received. For ten centuries there was this great traffic in ideas and merchandise between the two big Asiatic countries and all the lesser countries on the routes between them were influenced by it.

Big maritime powers grew up as a result. From Orissa came the Sailendra dynasty which built up a great empire that at one time, included Malaya, Ceylon, Sumatra, part of Java and other islands. Java itself probably gets its name from "Yava Dvipa" (the isle of millet.) .. ..

Cambodia was another empire under an Indian ruler and it owes its name to a town in the Kabul Valley. Angkor its capital, grew to be a splendid city with a temple (Angkor Vat) that still testifies to Indian influence in the country.

Inexplicable Collapse

In South India the great Chola Empire arose which came into conflict with the Sailendra Empire on the high seas. Part of Java was an independent Hindu state that in time replaced the Sailendra Empire. It was only when Muslim powers entered the scene and trade passed with sea power into Arabs hands and the European adventurers that came in their wake, that the great epoch of Indian seafaring activity in the Far East came to a close.

It is rather difficult to understand the complete collapse of India's seapowers that followed. The Muslims had invaded the North, but in the south there were still people, with a seafaring tradition who were free to carry on trade in their own ships. Opportunities of trade existed as never before owing to the increased demand for spices in the West. But India was content to leave others to carry on this trade. Like China she adopted an attitude of exclusiveness that brought in its train material backwardness. It may have been in this period that caste inhibitions against overseas travel developed; if China looked down on "foreign devils," India began to treat travel to foreign lands as pollution for a man of noble caste. In times of internal warfare and disturbance, shutting oneself up and affecting to despise outsiders afforded a convenient escape from unpleasant realities.

The seafaring tradition did not die out altogether, however. The Marathas had a navy of sorts; later the rulers of Mysore, Hyderali and Tippu Sultan, finding that it did not pay to leave their French allies to tackle the British at sea, set about building a navy, but they were too late.

Ships were built in Indian shipyards for some time, even in the early British period. Vessels constructed in the Wadia Shipyards in Bombay are said to have been present at the great naval battle of Navarine. In fact teak ships built in Bombay were admitted to be superior to the walls of oak from England and, in 1800 the Governor-General reported to London that there were, in the port of Calcutta, ships built locally of a tonnage totalling 10,000, which were suitable for carrying cargo to London. For most of the early British period trade in Indian waters was largely in Indian-built ships but the advent of iron vessels doomed shipbuilding in India.

Essentially A Revival

Early in the present century a few shipping lines were started in India ot carry on coastal trade. Even these did not fare very well and the efforts of stout-hearted champions in the Central Legislature, to keep a share of the country's coastal trade for Indian lines were not conspicuously successful. Agitation for the training of young Indians for careers as officers in the merchant navy led to the former Indian Marine vessel DUFFERIN being converted into a training ship, but the cadets turned out had to get over a further difficulty of finding berths on ocean-going ships to get their final qualification. Had it not been for the war, it is hard to say if many 'Dufferin lads would have been in positions of command on Indian naval or merchant ships for a long time to come. India is still paying and will continue to pay for her past neglect of sea power, for not keeping abreast of new shipping developments.

Meanwhile a new means of transport was born—and here India was able to get off the mark quickly thanks to progressive individuals who realized the possibilities of aviation. The air service from Croydon to Karachi was followed by a demand from businessmen for feeder services and Indian airlines came forward to fill the bill.

Proud as we feel to see Indian wings riding the skies, and Indian keels cleaving the waves and carrying the tricolour to every corner of the earth, we must remember that we are only witnessing the revival in a relatively small way, of roving tradition that extends beyond the beginnings of our history.

Battle Area To Grow Food

(Pictures On Page 28)

DURING the war Government requisitioned for military purposes much arable land in rural Britain. One such plot, an area of 8,000 acres in the village of Sudbourne Suffolk, had at the time of taking over in 1942, population of 480, and contained 17 farms and 133 other establishments. The military converted it into a tank-training ground.

Those were days when Nazi might threatened to overwhelm the world, and sweat and toil were the lot of Britain. Beleaguered Albion had to convert many food growing areas into "battlefields" to provide training facilities for the armed forces. The 8000-acre-farm in Sudbourne, "devastated" for the duration was one such victim.

The war over, economic conditions demanded most speedy reconversion of these lands into yielding farms. More food and more houses are two crying needs of postwar Britain. But scarcity of building materials dearth of cultivable land and shortage of labour are al there—and to be overcome. State control and co-ordination speedy industrial reconversion from war to peace production, application of new techniques such as prefabrication of farm buildings and increased mechanisation of agriculture are some of the measures adopted to beat the crisis.

By the combined efforts of various Government departments, this Suffolk farm for instance, has now been restored to its peacetime productivity. Many farming families who had to leave their homes when the area was taken over have already returned. Every bit of scrap left behind by the "army of occupation" is being put to good use. The Mobile Labour Force of the Ministry of Works is helping the villagers to settle down. A barn has been built using only left-behind scrap. Repairs to and thatching of cottages are also being attended to by the Labour Force. Life is fast getting back to normal—and Sudbourne speaks volumes for co-ordinated planning and co-operative action.

Navigation In Thick Fog

The latest "Harbour Supervision Radar Installation", completed recently, will enable ships to operate in the Mersey Channel during the thickest fog and positions of vessels within a radius of 20 miles will be plotted by its aid.

Weighing six tons and costing £35,000 (Rs. 4.65 lakhs) it is to be erected on the top of a 80-foot concrete tower whence, scanning the whole harbour, it will facilitate the safe movement into and out of the port even though fog prevents navigation by ordinary methods

Throwing large-scale pictures of the ships, the installation provides the harbour-master, whatever the visibility, with exact information about anything afloat in the Channel and the harbour itself, clearly defining the position of every buoy in the area in the control room. Every pilot is to carry with him a portable radio-telephone set to receive the harbour-master's observation passed on to him from the control room.

The Glorious Fourth

Anniversary Of American Independence Day

ON America's first Independence Day, July 4, 1776, John Adams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and who became the second President of the United States, wrote to his wife: "I am apt to believe that this day will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated..... by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forever more....."

Just a few weeks before, on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, pursuant to directions from his state, introduced a resolution declaring in favour of independence, foreign alliances, and American federation. Immediately a committee was appointed to prepare a formal declaration "setting forth the causes which impelled us to this mighty resolution", and a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was entrusted with drafting the document.

From the Virginia House of Burgesses, Jefferson, then but 33 years old, had come up to Philadelphia with an already established reputation. Though born in the outer circle of Virginia aristocracy, his early life in the Democratic back-country had made him the enemy of patrician rights. Riding and shooting and a fondness for the fiddle did not prevent him from satisfying with zeal an enormous thirst for knowledge. There is no question that no more suitable man could have been chosen to draft the great announcement.

Soul Of The Continent

It would bring upon America a fierce war, Jafferson knew, but he believed that "the tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants" And though no strong system of government was yet provided to replace that to be destroyed, Jefferson was never a friend to a very energetic government, considering as he did that the only safe depositories of government were the people themselves—for domination by a chosen few he held to be "an abandoned confederacy against the happiness of the mass of the people." In respect to all the great principles formulated in the Declaration, Jefferson felt as did the people for whom he was to write it. He used their language and their ideas, and as a contemporary said: "Into the monumental Act of Independence" he "poured the soul of the continent."

The Declaration of Independence—adopted July 4, 1776—not only announced the birth of a new nation; it set forth a philosophy of human freedom which was thenceforth to be a dynamic force in the entire western world. It rested, not upon particular grievances, but upon a broad basis of individual liberty which could command general support throughout America, and its political philosophy is clear:—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people, to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect thir safely and happiness."

Self-Evident Theory

"These truths" were not creatures of Jefferson's mind; they formed a political theory "self-evident" to his contemporaries and to most men since. The sources for his particular thinking and phraseology lay in the work of English political philosophers, specifically James Harrington's "Ocean", and, even more important, John Locke's "Second Treatise On Government." But the source of the spirit of the document was the awakening consciousness of men that government should exist for the people, not the people for the government. To Jefferson it was the function and purpose of government to help men to protect them in their life, their liberty, and their pursuit of happiness—not to oppress them or misuse them.

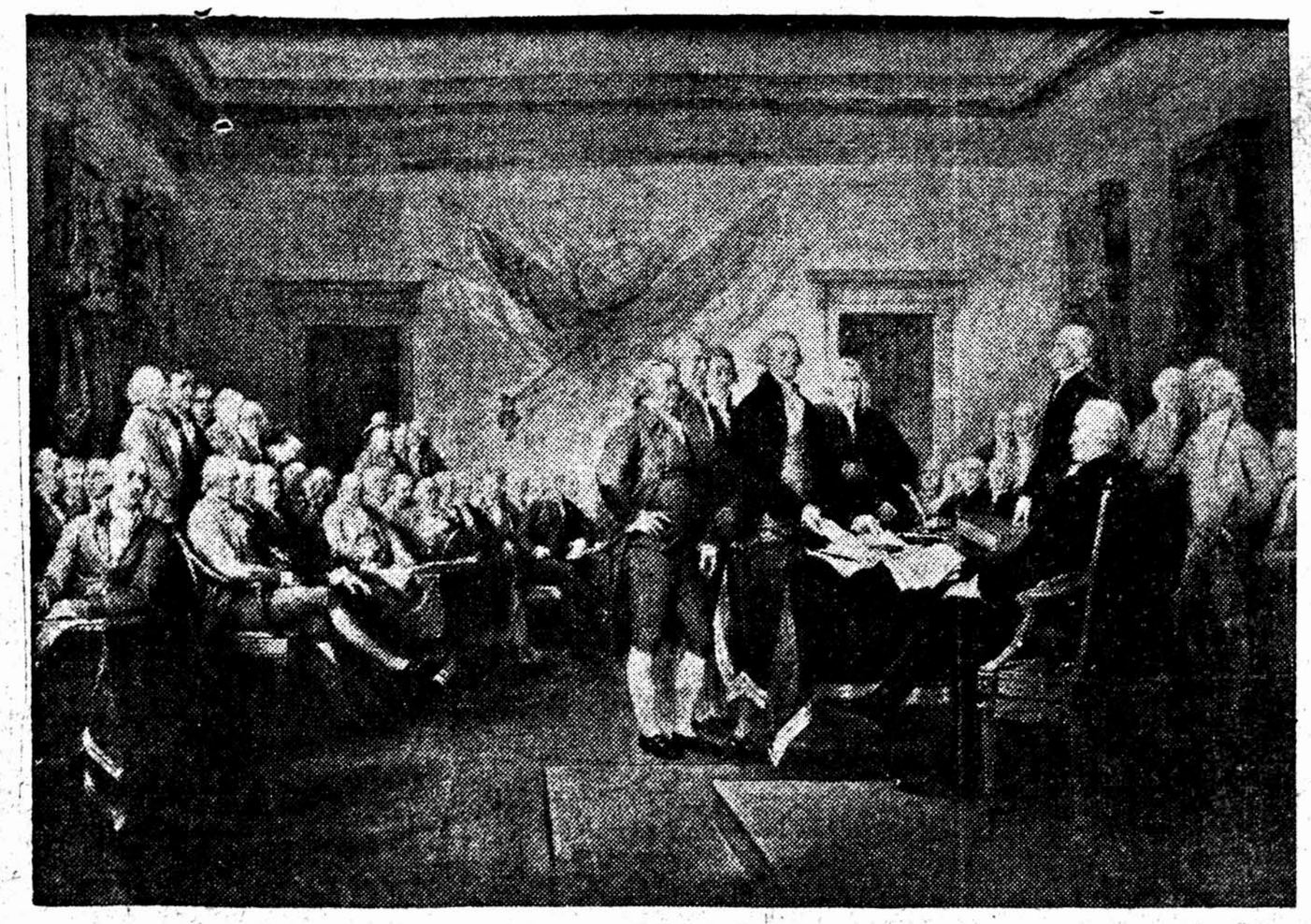
The Declaration served a purpose beyond that of a public notice of separation. Its ideas inspired mass fervour for the American cause, for it instilled among ordinary folk a sense of their own importance, inspiring them to struggle for personal freedom, self-government, and a dignified place in society. And by simplifying the issues of the conflict, the Declaration made the conflict a personal contest—not a protest against lifeless statutes and an abstract Parliament but a struggle against an immediate enemy of flesh and blood. Few people in 1776 could have mastered all the issues of the Revolution, but everyone could grasp the idea of a despotic king. By giving to the common man a personal cause and a personal enemy, the ideas of the Declaration brought the Revolution within range of popular aspiration and strengthened it with the force of popular emotion.

The "Glorious Fourth"

As John Adams predicted, Americans have observed Independence Day fervently through the years. On the first anniversary, in 1777, Philadelphia's church bells rang throughout the day, and in the evening bonfires were lit in the streets. The ships in the harbour were dressed with flags, and in the afternoon, their crews were ordered to the topyards where they made a striking appearance. The celebration was held despite the fact that the war for independence was not yet ended. The hardest battles for the Americans lay still ahead. In 1788, after the war had been won and the Constitution had been drawn up, a special celebration was held in Philadelphia on the fourth of July.

The celebration of the Fourth of July naturally originated in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. Gradually observance of the "Glorious Fourth," as the day become known, spread to other places and the day is now a national holiday in every State of the union. Special church services, pageants and plays, parades and speeches, and displays of fireworks have all contributed to the development of the distinctive character of this American holiday.

History Painting



The Signing of the Declaration of Independence, a painting by John Trumbull, which hangs in the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol in Washington. The Commitee appointed by the Continental Congress to draft the document are shown standing in front of the table (centre right). From left to right they are John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. Seated at the right is Oliver Wolcott, delegate from Connecticut. Standing to his right (wearing black coat and with hand resting on the book) is Charles Thomson of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Continental Congress in 1776.

GIANT OF 'THE OBSERVER'

(Continued from Page 23)

last years, after his break with "The Observer") and then in 1908 to Lord Northcliffe's offer of the editorship of "The Observer", which that mighty man of Fleet Street had bought and could not make a success. From then onward "J. L. G." is the man we know, a power, a pundit, a legend. I say "we," but my meetings with him were less than half a dozen and never more than an affair of moments; a tower of a man, he seemed, absent in manner, but abruptly coming to life. I had for years—probably still have—the note written with his own hand, rejecting a proffered article, but bidding its very diffident author "call and see my assistant editor Mr. Bell." There is gratitude in the memory.

An Elizabethan

Of Garvin, the great editor, with his finger on the pulse of public events, in the counsels of statesmen and Governments—which is to be at the pinnacle of journalism—there is much to be said one day. I saw only the Editor, and that rarely. The two will combine in that biography to come. Meanwhile his daughter—the third of four and a journalist by profession as he was — writes of the man and the father, with what success only others equally intimate can know. Her picture is large, something over lifesize, one feels in this age of denigration; but that loathsome habit of the moment is better uprooted. My own uneasiness is not concerned with the factual, but with the proportionate. There is abundant interest in a daughter's discovery of her father, as in maturity she looks back and remembers, seeing him in his various aspects, of journalist, biographer—his life of Joseph Chamberlain was left unfinished, ten years having gone in the writing of the first volume—as the ardent lover of books, the reader of vast range and memory, the father of a family, devoted but rather unpredictable, the Catholic who early in life left the Church yet remained in essence of it.

Some of his sayings, much of his doctrine (he pleads for the establishment of a fixed idea: "There shall be no war"—he would have "mercy on the unborn") may be quoted after our day. His writings at its best could light the imagination—Miss Garvin quotes part of his review of Ilice Meynell's "Last Poems" which gives the fresh emotion of eager appreciation as few of us dare or care to give it to-day. This unquenched responsiveness in a man of his years was his heritage from hardship perhaps. Poverty glorified by the mind's discoveries hoarding its ardour to the last. The Elizabethans who found new lands, silent and splendid, overseas, can never have forgotten their peak in Darien. It is rather as an Elizabethan of the imagination that the daughter's portrait stands, I think; an Elizabethan in the starched collar of Victorian habit.

I have not dwelt on the domestic detail. There is too much of it. Let the biographer of the future sort out its significances and decide whether the fact that he disliked rabbit, had straight hair until he was twenty-eight, when it developed a "wave," liked meat done to a cinder and 'could not bear an egg unless hard boiled" is the stuff of character. The biographer, too, may decide on the truth or untruth of accusations made by those who disliked or envied him—that he was an egotist, for example. His daughter in her stop-press story says he was not. Does it mater? Did a man ever attain a height, even a spiritual height, without egotism? —('John O'London's Weekly').

The Limbless Can Drive Motor-Cars

Special equipment has been developed by the British firm of car-maker which enables limbless ex-servicemen to drive the normal type of cars. This is the first of its kind ever to be made and it is the first time it has been possible for those with amputated limbs to use standard makes of cars.

The equipment supplements the normal driving controls so that the car can still be driven in the usual way. The principle on which it works is that the physical operations are cut down to a minimum by using vacuum motors attached to the controls. It does not prevent the car from being used by any other person and can be removed from one vehicle and installed in another of similar make.

Tests have shown that experienced motorists can acclimatise themselves to these special controls in half an hour. A new driver can learn as quickly as on an ordinary car.

J. L. Garvin

Giant Of 'The Observer

He had wanted to write books. He had wanted especially to write a book on bridges, using them to illuminate history. He had wanted to write novels, he had wanted to write poetry .... When he spoke of the writing that he might have done, always he said sadly, "Yes.... but I had a wife and children." .. ..

It is the cry of us all. The book one never wrote haunts one to the end. Yet its silence may be golden. The just cause or impediment may be just. A man may be edged to his right career by it—"destiny always comes sideways." Katharine Garvin, in J. L. Garvin: A Memoir (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.), quotes that as among her father's sayings. A reader of her Memoir may feel that in his case destiny's move was wide enough that he had amplitude of life and to spare.

Miss Garvin is careful to state that hers is no formal biography. She writes of the man in his human aspect setting down her daughterly memories before the coolness of history congeals them. Whether this immediacy is wise may be argued. Perhaps grief should be still before one writes of its matter. The dark majesty of death imposes a mood too disproportioned to everyday. "Emotion recollected in tranquillity" — hackneyed, but perhaps true? Less haste might have made for more accuracy, too. The future biographer must check many a point of historic detail.

Miss Garvin has made a detailed, handsome portrait, appealing in its vitality, though at moments overpowered by the menu of homelife. At a rather greater distance she might have found the one piercing detail among many, the more significant of innumerable significances. The doubt may be left, with the question of impedimenta, until the man's whole achievement, ample enough, comes to be recorded. For that future biographer this Memoir will provide rich material to search and muse upon.

For readers of "The Observer" during thirty years his name had a sonorous authority. He brought an almost moribund paper—its circulation had sunk to 4,000—to a position

By Mary Crosbie

of world importance. Garvin could claim with justice — as he does in a record of its history, published to commemorate its one hundred and thirtieth anniversary—that it had come "to hold the same place on Sunday as 'The Times' holds on other days. From the Regency onwards (it) found itself mentioned in novels and plays as a familiar institution." He could add as justly—"No English newspaper is more widely quoted by the foreign press," but in discretion might not add that he himself had renewed its life.

As an institution of paternal understanding and wisdom I first heard its name. "Garvin says"—and a paragraph read aloud faintly distracted many a mother on Sunday morning from preoccupation with bibs and boiled eggs. For thousands of sober-minded citizens during those years he gave pontificial form to thoughts that in themselves lay in confident disarray. He was sound—his enemies made play with the other meaning of sound—and it was the soundness basic in nineteenth-century England. The nineteenth century was gone when he became "The Observer's" editor but, as his daughter points out, he was bred in and on its ideals. He had its ethical seriousness, its intellectual ardours and endurances, its high romance, its sense of decorum which his Catholic breeding deepened, alongside the imaginative vagrancy of the Celt, which dreamed of a book on bridges—I wish I might write it—and made thought and reading an endless adventure. This part of him—the variousness and volume of his mind—Miss Garvin expresses admirably.

He had made his own way to the high places of journalism and to the wide and varied knowledge he took for his province. Born in 1868 at Birkenhead of poor Irish Catholic parentage, he was left fatherless when he was ten years old. Little seems to be known of his childhood and that in the nature of symbol. There was in his home a rocking-chair that had come from America—"painted in black and decorated with gold birds and beasts in the pseudo-Chinese style." He used to say that through it his thoughts were early turned to America and therefrom sprang, remotely, his enthusiasm for Anglo-American friendship; from that and from watching the ships at Liverpool docks. Fanciful, it may be thought; and so, too, the memory he had of coming out of church — a boy of eight—who had gone without his breakfast to sing the solos in Mozart's Twelfth Mass on Easter Sunday. He put his hand on the grey church wall where the April sunlight lay—and "somehow, suddenly, the whole mysticism of the universe came to the little boy of eight." To me it seems that the quick of the child mind is seen in it.

Slow But Sure Progress

Self-educated—it was through the reading of Hans Andersen in English and then comparing it with a French version that he taught himself French—he may have been turned towards journalism by working as a newsboy for the "Liverpool Daily Post," but his first steady employment was as a clerk in Hull. It was there that he began writing "letters to the papers" on such subjects as Home Rule; letters and then articles, impressing an editor (who was J. A. Spender) with his "forcible and mature comments." He was only eighteen. It really does seem as though his path was laid down before the existence of a wife and family could be supposed to have coerced him. His progress was slow and cautious, but it was to lead at last to London, the "Daily Telegraph" (to which he returned in his

(Continued On Page 22)

Here is the definition of a book-worm, given by Brother Krishna Kumar Bhalla:— A book-worm is a small creature that goes through the pages of a book with a velocity more than that of the "Frontier Mail"

Occurrence:— It does not occur freely in nature but is only found in the compounds of certain colleges and schools —sometimes under the shade of a huge tree situated near the school or college. As a rule book-worms are found sitting in a large number on the first bench in a class room, owlishly peeping at the teacher through their old-fashioned half-broken and almost opaque spectacles. They take down notes as quickly as newspaper reporters take down the speech of a "Minister."

Preparation:—1. Ordinarily it is prepared in the laboratory by heating "one normal man with a few grammes of book-powder, oxidation takes place and a book-worm of normal strength is obtained. 2. On a commercial scale it is prepared by mixing class-notes and book-powder in diffused sure light, when a buzzing sound like that of the bees is produced, and a book-worm is obtained.

Properties:— 1. It can be easily recognised by its pale and pimpled face, and the eyes are almost invisible. 2 It is an odourless, tasteless, motionless and noiseless substance. 3. It has the property of buzzing like bees when a book is placed near it. 4. It is highly re-active, especially towards a book. 5. It cannot react in the dark, so light is essential for its reaction. 6. Book-worms are not on good terms with their fellow book-worms. When they are brought together they repel each other as two bodies charged with the same kind of electricity.

Laboratory Test:—1. book-worm is found to be very irritable. 2. Heat a Bookworm in the "Examination Furnace". its life-blood readily evaporates, and pale, pimpled, short-sighted substance known as "marks" is obtained. 3. If a book-worm is brought to a playground it is highly terrified and vanishes away quickly.

Uses:— It is of great use to schools and colleges for raising the pass percentage in "University Examinations."

Some necessary information about the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh:—

* * *

1. If you are under 14 years, you can become its Primary Member by paying an yearly subscription of Four Annas, and if you are between 14 and 18 years of age, you can become its Companion Member by paying Eight Annas annaually, and the forms should be signed by your parent or guardian. Poor Children may be enrolled free at the discretion of the Executive Council.

2. If you are 18 years or over, and are prepared to undertake some voluntary service for the Association, you can become its Associate Member by paying an annual subscription of Rupee One at least (through the nearest Unit).

3. To join the Association there is no distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex. You must only fill up a form, which you card obtain from the nearest Unit or directly from Dada-"Gulsthan," Khar—Bombay 21, and after its acceptance a Certificate will be issued to you.

4. Smpathisers are enrolled on payment of Rs. 100 in lump sum, Donors on payment of Rs. 500, and Patrons on payment of Rs. 1000. They can send their donations to the Secretary or to the Treasurer by Money Order, Cheque or otherwise, the acknowledgment of receipt for which will be sent as soon as possible. They have also to fill up the prescribed forms.

5. A Unit of the Association can be formed with the minimum membership of thirty members, of whom at least half the number should be Primary members and two Associate Members. Their activities will be to meet under the guidance of some responsible lady or gentleman, and conduct at least once every week or fortnight Classes or Meetings where they will try to keep up to the motto and put into practice the aims and objects of the Association slowly and steadily They should also try to have outings and excursions as frequently as possible.

6. A Provincial Organisations can be formed with a minimum number of Six Units.

* * *

On a ramble in the God's Out-of-doors.

Dear Dada,—Before I come to the point proper, I must ask if you recognise me? It is just possible that you may have forgotten me! It is long since I wrote to you last....I have been reading "How To Win Friends," by Dale Carnagie. In the chapter "Do Not Criticise," the Author says that we should not criticise even our own relatives. Suppose a sister of mine does some wrong, how can I bring her round without criticising her? Yours

Urmila Patel (Vaso)

Well, I do recognise you even though you have written to me after very long I do not forget any of my sisters and brothers....True friendship does not consist in telling a friend when he is wrong. It is more encouraging and more useful to tell him when he is right. Everybody is ready to tell him of his faults, but he may grow weary in well-doing for want of a little praise. The real art of friendship is in telling a friend when he is right, and perhaps in helping him to realise when he is wrong without telling him

Dada is always pleased to hear from anybody at any time!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Balkanji-Bari Children (left) at work and (night) at play.

Let us talk it over —

While Indian women have scored one more goal in their victory over old prejudice against their sex by being declared eligible for the All-India Administrative Services, the cynic in man is showing definite signs of nervousness

Of course he will never admit it. Instead, he tries to bully his opponents if women want equality then they shall not expect from men extra favours or greater consideration. Well this is inevitable. Where's the point in rubbing it in every time a woman, along with a dozen men, is appointed to some post or selected for a delegation? I am afraid there is more behind the threats than what meets the eye. They should not be taken as warnings to the unsuspecting woman—rather they betray man's discomfiture at the changed prospects wherein he shall have few opportunities to shower favours on woman and prove his superiority!

Be that as it may. Let us turn to the subject proper. There's nothing startling about Government's decision to allow women in the administrative and police services since they were bound to give equal treatment to the citizens of the Union under the new constitution. However, looking at other countries whose constitutions served as a model to ours, we have reason to be proud of our achievement. For, even in the United States or Great Britain which boast of

CHAMPA GOKHALE

their democratic traditions, equality of rights and opportunities is found more often in the statute books than in actual life. Considering the backward state of our society, the courage shown by our leaders to put equality in action is unparalleled.

But then it must be asserted with all the emphasis at our command that women of India have more than deserved the honour done to them. When the time came for every man to do his bit for the nation, didn't our women come forward in their thousands? Their willingness to sacrifice comforts and endure hardships was unique and as for devotion to service, they were second to none. Those who showed such qualities during a period of struggle can certainly give a better account of themselves in times of peace and reconstruction.

It is only proper that they should be given a chance to prove their ability. Any other policy would have been not only surprising but a mockery of the few illustrious women who to-day occupy the high office of a cabinet member, a governor or an ambassador! It is far more preferable to have a large number of women in less spectacular fields of work. Women ministers or ambassadors do have their value for purposes of propaganda But a people do not live long on propaganda alone!

* * *

Champa Gokhale, formerly working as Assistant Rationing Officer in Bombay, thought better of her career and proceeded to the U.S.A for studies in Child Education. She has just completed the M.A. degree of the Columbia University in early childhood edution

On her way back, she is visiting some of the Kindergarten and Nursery Schools in England It is to be hoped that there will be ample scope in our country for utilising specialised training of such women In her under-graduate days in Poona, Champa was known as a scholar and keen sportswoman as well. Half the credit of her success goes to her father, Mr. D K. Bhave, who encouraged her efforts (morally and materially) as a father would that of a son. The cause of women will certainly be better served if we have equality of treatment between our brothers and ourselves as far as education is concerned.

—*Leela*

DOCUMENTARY FILMS HIT STARS

Salaries Come Tumbling Down

By Harold Heffernan

HOLLYWOOD.

THEY'RE crying in their beer at Barney's Beanery, and they're weeping in the champagne at Ciro's. Black crepe covers the swimming pools in Beverly Hills and Bel Air and gloom hangs thick over the fancy chateaus of Brentwood and Santa Monica.

You guessed the reason right off the bat. Stars' salaries have come tumbling down. Not just for the time being but—as the handwriting clearly shows—for a long period. Never again, perhaps, will the wages of glamour boys and girls reach the high soaring point of the war days.

Here is a striking example of what's going on, and no wonder those second mortgages are trembling. Two years ago a studio sought the services of a feminine star who ranked among the first dozen or so in box-office rating. The conditions under which she would consider making the proposed picture were that her salary would be $300,000, she would have approval of the script, director, cameraman and leading man, and she would bring her own costume designer and make-up man.

This same actress can be hired today for 100,000 dol. and no strings attached. And, significantly, the lady is not in too much demand any more. She has been on the idle list, for some reason or other, since. January 1.

Far Different Story

Producers admit there still are about a dozen stars who can command terrific prices and bring the money back at the turnstiles. But from there on down the line it's a far different story.

Those hardest hit in the save-money drive are the boys and girls in the 100,000 dol-per-picture class. Many today will work for half that figure and even less. Of course, the average actor almost will take a place in the bread line before accepting a salary cut. Once down, it's almost impossible to build that wage up again.

Many big-timers, naturally, are safe enough behind their straight term and "life" contracts; but these contracts are believed to present loopholes which attorneys can tear apart. The morals clause, for instance, still is pretty much unproved.

Don't get the idea that Clark Gable is reduced to cutting his own lawn or that Hedy Lamarr is doing baby-sitting to meet her weekly budget. Such players, and dozens of others, are doing mighty well. Lana Turner, for example, draws more than dol. 5,000 a week. Humphrey Bogart gets about do.. 5,500, and Dennis Morgan bases his income tax on a wage of dol. 350,000 or more each year. The big brass certainly want to hang on to these ladies and gentlemen

Studio chieftains wouldn't be so frisky about slashing those high salaries if they suddenly hadn't come upon a picture-producing style making it virtually unnecessary to cast big names. During the past couple of years some Hollywood producers convinced themselves they can make smash hits by procuring factual or true life stories and putting all the roles in the hands of comparative unknowns.

The Eye-Opener

"T-Men" was just the eye-opener that the colony needed. This modest little film was made by Edward Small for Eagle-Lion at a cost of less than dol. 500,000. At last reports, it was headed towards a dol. 2,000,000-profit goal. The average feature now carries a budget of around dol. 1,500,000, and if it cleans up a quarter of a million the boys feel lucky. In "T-Men," the cast was composed of little-known people. Best marquee name was that of Dennis O'Keefe, shunted around by the bigger lots for years.

Only "name" in "Naked City," last picture made by Mark Hellinger before his death, is that of Barry Fitzgerald. Even though Barry is a great actor and never will be forgotten for his memorable performance in 'Going My Way," he definitely is not a box-office draw. "Naked City" has grossed more than half a million in New York City alone, and it's still going strong. In this instance, it is probable that the whole cost of production will be returned by receipts from a single metropolitan center!

Bryan Foy, maker of documentaries such as "Roger Touhy, Gangster", 'Alcatraz" and "Knute Rockne," currently is rushing to the screen "Canon City," a story of how 12 desperate convicts shot their way out of the Colorado state penitentiary and terrorized the countryside. He offers to bet even money that "Canon City" will return a profit of at least dol. 2,000,000. The charge-off will be even less than that on "T-Men," it is understood.

How about star names in the new Foy epic? Well, there's Scott Brady to top them all. Ever hear of him? Of course not. But you will, after "Canon City" is released. Just like "Naked City," it promises to create half a dozen new screen favourites.

The frightening thing about the semi-documentaries, from the viewpoint of the big-name players who aren't even considered for roles in them, is that these same films are producing a fresh batch of competing stars and featured performers.

"The Killers" flared forth with Burt Lancaster. "Naked City" developed Donald Taylor, now playing opposite Deanna Durbin in "Washington Girl." Richard Widwark was a nobody when he did "Kiss of Death." Lee J. Cobb made a comeback recently in "Boomerang," and now is in great demand.

All-Round Blessing

Foy, the Eagle-Lion man, is so sold on this type of picture that he has stepped away from the job of supervising all of his company's product in order to personally make four semi-documentaries a year.

"They're here to stay," he says. "The public always has liked this kind of screen story telling. We're all to blame for not having made more of them.

'Unknown actors with real talent get opportunities they wouldn't receive otherwise in these factual stories, because they're picked for type rather than popularity or some particular mugging ability. Chances to hit the top ordinarily would not come their way. This bringing of new faces to the motion picture is a healthy thing for the box office and the morale of the entire industry.

"We'll have to admit it—we've had little actor competition in Hollywood since the birth of the industry. Actors become stars and stay right up there. Their wages soar beyond reason. They get temperamental, dictatorial. In many cases they have held the reins a bit too tightly. This medium for developing new faces is an all-around blessing. It will help bring Hollywood down to earth."

(Copyright NANA)

WOMEN'S PAGE

Peat For Heat Insulation

Until recently cork was preferred to all the substances used for insulation of heat in thermal storage fontainers. Exhaustive tests, however, have proved that peat is a considerably better protection for the walls of such containers against outside temperature-changes and that they maintain the inside temperature 25 per cent. longer than when they have cork walls.

As a result of experience gained in these tests a Scottish firm has changed over to peat-insulation for the heating element in their thermal storage containers, which will also mean a considerable economy in the consumption of electric current.

A further advantage offered is that peat, unlike cork, will not swell, so that it is not necessary to take special precautions to protect the inner container and parts of the fittings against excessive pressure.

NOVEL CIGARETTE

Many new ideas were to be seen during the latest television programme "Inventor's Club" at Alexandra Palace. They include an untippable pram—a combined fireguard and curb for protecting children—and, what should be of great interest to smokers in these days of tobacco shortage—a new cigarette holder to make cigarettes last longer. The inventor Mr. Bruan of Maida Vale claims that it will make a cigarette last twice as long.

Keystone Photo shows: Two views of the new cigarette holder. (Top): The steel tube is fitted over the cigarette and (bottom): Mr. Lslie Hardern —the selector of the inventions to be judged—tries it out.

SYDNEY BOX

STOCKY, genial, artist and businessman combined, Gainsborough Chief Sydney Box started in journalism and made his way into films through the theatre.

He is quick to recognise a good news story and is equally prompt in adapting it to the screen. His prodigious energy, shrewd appreciation of entertainment values and exceptional capacity for business organisation and leadership proclaim him a produce with a future.

Born at Beckenham, Kent, on April 29, 1907, Sydney Box first began as a journalist — as a schoolboy he earned thirty shillings a week contributing a sports column to a Kent newspaper. On leaving school he entered journalism, making his way to Fleet Street, where he was for a time editor of the "Christian Herald". Meanwhile he wrote several novels and reference works, including a volume on "Film Publicity".

Even today, he and his wife, Muriel Box, now head of Gainsborough Scenario Department — their working partnership is one of the most remarkable in the history of the British film industry — are among the most successful one-act playwrights in Britain. Several volumes of more than 60 short plays by the Boxes have been published, circulated by libraries throughout the country and performed by little theatres all over the world.

From the stage, Sydney Box and his wife turned to the screen. In 1940, he formed his own company, Verity Films Ltd., and produced an enormous programme of official films, training subjects for the three Services and 'shorts' for the wartime Ministry of Information. Within two years he produced more than 120 films.

He then decided to extend his scope as a film-maker and started work on feature films. His first feature production was "On Approval", from the play by Frederick Lonsdale, starring Clive Brook and Beatrice Lillie, and directed by Clive Brook. Later at Denham, for Two Cities, he produced Terence Rattigan's screenplay, "English Without Tears", starring Michael Wilding and Penelope Ward and directed by Harold French; "Flemish Farm", written and directed by Jeffrey Dell, and starring Clive Brook and Clifford Evans, and "Don't Take It To Heart", also directed by Jeffrey Dell, starring Richard Greene and Patricia Medena.

Own Company

Nineteen forty-five saw his first major triumph, "The Seventh Veil", which was also the first film to come from his own company, Sydney Box Productions, working at Riverside Studios at Hammersmith. He found a script, gathered a unit, chose his stars and produced "The Seventh Veil," starring James Mason and Ann Todd.

Produced for little more than £ 1,00,000, the film broke box-office record not only in Britain and America, but throughout the world. It established an international reputation for James Mason and Ann Todd was acclaimed by critics at the Cannes and Prague film festivals, and lic opinion poll as the best film of the year

During the prolonged success of "The Seventh Veil"—it had three runs at West End cinemas and several national releases—Sydney Box continued feature production with "29 Acacia Avenue", starring Cordon Harker, Carla Lehman, Betty Balfour and Jimmy Hanley, "The Years Between", starring Michael Redgrave and Valerie Hobson in Daphne Du Maurier's story, "A Girl In A Million", with Hugh Williams and Joan Greenwood, and "Daybreak" starring Ann Todd, Eric Portman and Maxwell Reed. Another Box-Mason film, "The Upturned Glass", followed

Production Drive

During production of this film at Riverside Studios, Sydney Box took the step which thrust him in the forefront of Britain's film-making drive. On August 1st., 1946, he became production chief at Gainsborough Studios at Shepherd's Bush and Islington. His orders: increased production to twelve films a year.

His ambition?—to beat his own target.

Both these marks have been overshot. In 1947, from Gainsborough Studios at Shepherd's Bush and Islington, where his sister, Betty E. Box, is in charge of production, Sydney Box had fourteen films released or awaiting release and 1948 promises another record-breaking year.

First of these films from Islington was "The Man Within", starring Michael Redgrave, Jean Kent, Richard Attenborough and Joan Greenwood directed by Bernard Knowles.

Then came "The Brothers", with Patricia Roc, Will Fyffe and Maxwell Reed, directed by David Mac Donald; "Holiday Camp", directed by Kenneth Annakin and starring Dennis Price, Hazel Court, Flora Robson and Jack Warner, Margaret Lockwood and Patricia Roc in "Jassy", directed by Bernard Knowles, Jean Kent playing her first big starring role in "Good Time Girl", with Dennis Price, Flora Robson, Herbert Lem Peter Glenville, Griffith Jones and Bonar Colleano.

Sharing the floor at Shepherd's Bush simultaneously with "Good Time Girl", was "Broken Journey", starring Phyllis Calvert, Margot Grahame, James Donald, Francis L. Sullivan and Raymond Huntley.

At Islington, "Dear Murderer", with Eric Portman, Greta Gynt, Jack Warner and Dennis Price, was followed by Patricia Roc and Rosamund John, in a social drama on a post-war theme, "When The Bough Breaks", with Bill Owen and Brenda Bruce.

"Miranda", a sparkling comedy about a mermaid, starring Googie Withers, Glynis Johns, John McCallum and Griffith Jones, was Islington's next production.

Shepherd's Bush Releases

Meanwhile at Shepherd's Bush, Sydney Box had produced "Snowbound", starring Robert Newton, Dennis Price, Stanley Holloway, Herbert Lom, Marcel Dalio, Guy Middleton and introducing Continental stage and screen star Mila Parely, and "The Calendar", a screen version of Edgar Wallace's famous drama of the turf, with Greta Gynt and John McCallum.

"Double Pursuit", starring Jack Warner, with David Tomlinson, Brenda Bruce, Yvonne Owen and Susan Shaw, comes next in production line under the Box banner, with "The Blind Goddess", a legal drama adapted from, the play by Sir Patrick Hastings, filmed at Islington and co-starring Eric Portman, Ann Todd, Hugh Williams and Michael Dennison.

Sydney Box, Britain's busiest producer, next gave Britain's busiest pro-actor, Dennis Price, the greatest role of his career as the celebrated poet-adventurer, in his new production, "The Bad Lord Byron", filmed at Shepherd's Bush and directed by David MacDonald.

Ambitious Programme

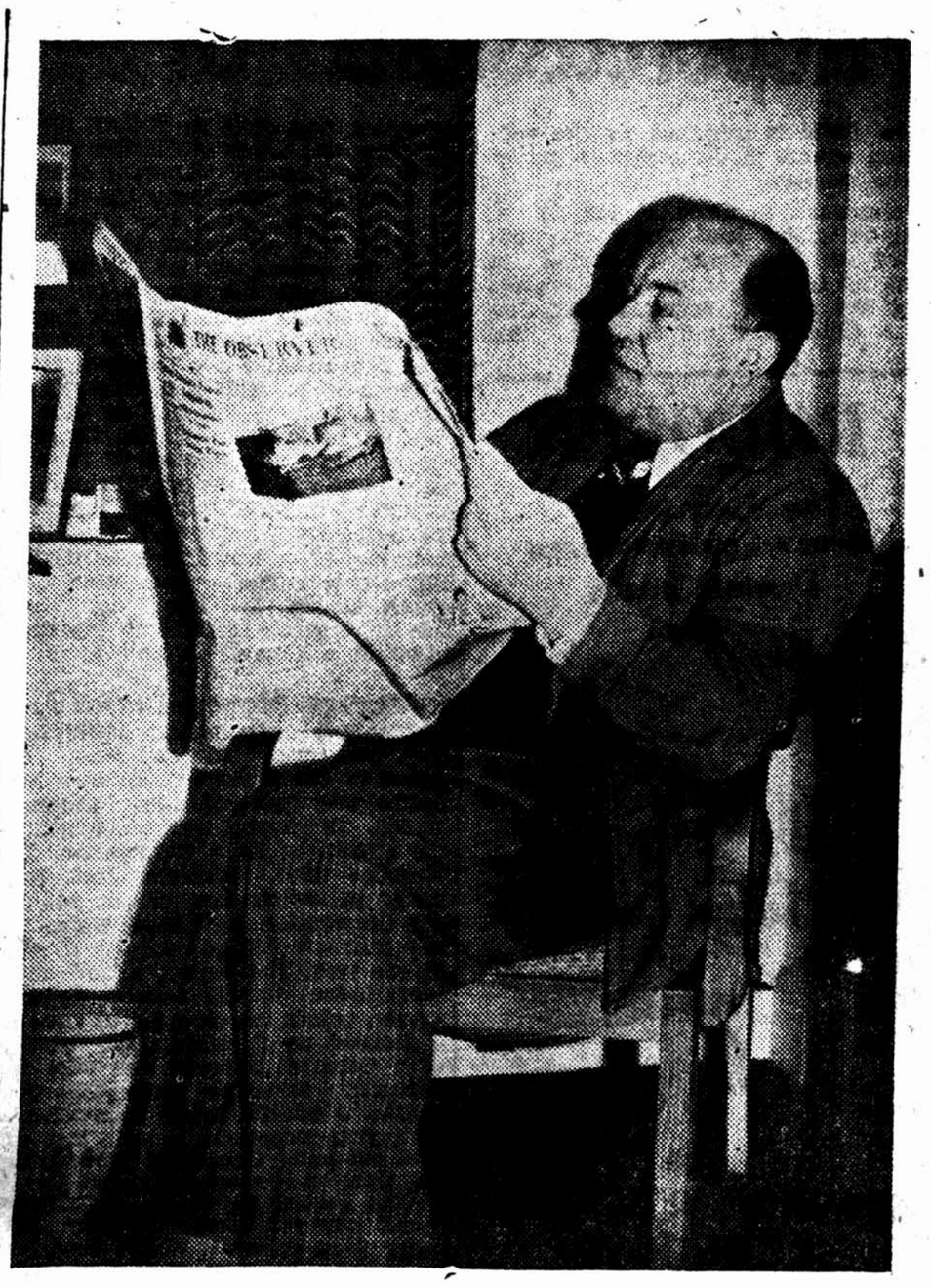
Sydney Box is determined that 1948 shall become Gainsborough's greatest year of achievement. Throughout this period, between them, Shepherd's Bush and Islington Studios will have six films due for release and in the cutting rooms, six film on location or on the floor and at least eight further films scheduled for early production.

How is he carrying out these plans?

The driving force behind Britain's most ambitious film-making programme, Sydney Box needs his prodigious energy, his shrewd appreciation of entertainment values and his exceptional capacity for business organisation and leadership. He conforms successfully to his own formula for a film producer—"He should be two men, artist and businessman"

Himself young, Sydney Box believes in giving youth its chance. "I am all for the youth in films" he says. "Not only as stars but as directors and technicians. I have pinned my faith in a great future for British films—on British youth".

The meteoric career of Sydney Box is a success story as colourful as any of his own screen dramas. At forty-one, with 25 feature films already to his name, as Chief of Gainsborough he controls Britain's busiest film-making studios. Yet his career as a producer only began after the outbreak of war.



Sydney Box

Origin And Importance Of Party Conventions

(Continued From Page 4)

party's stand on important domestic and international issues. There are frequently stiff contests over the platform's various "planks" or sections. Public hearings enable non-party groups to present their views. After much bargaining and the making of concessions by proponents of one point of view to another, the platform is drawn up and presented to the convention for adoption. Although the actual committee work is done before the nomination of the party's candidate, the platform may be adopted at any time during the convention — before, during or after the nomination

Presidential Nomination

By the third or fourth day, the climax of the convention arrives the Presidential nomination. The names of the candidates are placed before the convention during an alphabetical roll call of state delegations. Each state delegation stands forth and names the man of its choice.

For example, when Alabama's name is called, one of its delegates may stand up and put forward a name If the candidate favored by the Alabama delegation is a resident of another state, however, the Alabama delegation may yield its position to the candidate's state, whose delegation will then nominate the desired man. The roll call then returns to alphabetical order with the next state. Arizona

Colourful Sidelight

(Built up through custom and tradition during the many years of national conventions, an interesting and colorful sidelight of the conventions is that, as each state candidate's name is called, an organ or a band plays the traditional state song, and the delegation enthusiastically parades through the hall carrying placards supporting its candidate. The other delegations and the gallery, if they support the nominee, join in the demonstration. The demonstrations are meant to show the delegation's support of its nominee as well as to attract other delegations to him)

After the roll call is finished and all the candidates' names are before the convention, the voting begins Again the states are called by alphabetical roll out this time each state announces its vote in order. If there is a division among the delegates of a particular state, a minority spokesman is free to rise and cast the vote of the minority.

On this first ballot, votes of each state delegation are often given to "favorite sons" who usually fade from the picture after the first honorary, but sincere, votes. It has happened that the party's nominee is selected on the firm ballot, but in the long history of conventions this is a rarity. At the end of the first ballot, there are usually two or three candidates well in the lead. Then the real behind-the-scenes activity begins with each leader attempting to round up more votes. Some state delegations hold back from joining a majority until certain state conventions regarding matters of policy are adjusted.

Repeated Ballotings

The roll of the delegations is, in the meantime, called over and over again, until one candidate has a clear majority vote of the entire convention. (The Democrats once required a two-thirds majority but changed the rule in 1936) This repeated balloting represents a real effort to choose the candidate who, in the convention's opinion, is the most acceptable to the greatest number of U.S. voters. Public reaction, as the balloting progresses, frequently has much to do with the changing of votes from minor to major candidates, or even from one major candidate to another.

Sometimes, if the contest is particularly stubborn, the balloting will be protracted The most noted political deadlock of this century occurred at the Democratic Party convention in New York City in 1924, when the delegates balloted for one month, finally agreeing on John W. Davis, a compromise candidate, on the 103rd ballot. (He was defeated in the general election by President Calvin Coolidge, the Republican nominee).

After the candidate for President is named, the candidate for Vice President is nominated in the same manner. A President and a Vice President cannot come from one state, and usually they are from widely-separated sections of the country in order to make each party's choices as representative as possible

When the national conventions which have nominated the party candidates and adopted the party platforms or programs are over, the election campaigns begin, lasting until the election day in November

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Repercussions Of The U. P Elections

New Delhi is intrigued by the conflicting reports of democracy in action in the country.

Reference is made to Mr. M. A. Jinnah's claim that India was unsuited for democracy. Pakistan is living up to that claim. The Congress then had stoutly repudiated Mr. Jinnah's claim and had asserted that democracy had been in India's blood ever since the Aryan civilisation dawned on the country. Impartial observers have been examining the democracy in action since the advent of Congress Rule on August 15.

The functioning of the Dominion Parliament was the first rude jolt some theorists had. Congress reigns supreme in the Dominion Parliament. It is like an All-India Congress Committee meeting, with non-Congressmen sitting as visitors. Not content with its absolute majority rule, the Congress has evolved a mechanism of its own party meetings, where all bills and resolutions are discussed and directives are issued to the members, regulating their line of action. The non-Congress microscopic minority finds itself completely at sea. It has not been able to organise itself into an opposition. It will never be able to do so.

Congress Means India(?)

Municipal elections in Delhi have been postponed for one year. The report of the Municipal Reform Committee has provided the necessary excuse. The report has recommended the setting up of a Corporation. The elections have, therefore, been postponed in anticipation of the Municipal Corporation for Delhi, which at any rate will not be established within one year. The Report is now under examination. It will take more than a year, before the Government reaches a decision on it. Meanwhile, the rule of a Congress minority has been perpetuated for some years. The Committee is adding to its reputation in arranging receptions to the incoming and out-going Governors-General. Life for some is a merry-go-round.

The United Provinces by-elections have, however, stolen the play. Premier Pant raised a slogan that any weakening of the Congress would weaken India. In the first place in their controversy with Mr. Jinnah, the Congress leaders had declared that the Congress would be liquidated as soon as India had her freedom. That assurance is not likely to be implemented. Secondly, according to this slogan, just as Remington means a typewriter, Congress means India. Both are fallacies. And what is this fight about? It is because the socialists have decided to create a constitutional opposition to the Congress Party.

Premier Pant says that India needs no opposition. He went further. He compared socialists with Razakars and Kashmir raiders. Incidentally, the Socialists were Congressmen till yesterday, and some of them were members of the Congress High Command. Premier Pant sees in them a potential threat to his own supremacy hence the high democratic assertions, that India needs no opposition. He would like one party rule to continue for ever. And yet he once denounced both Communism and Nazism. Two wrongs do make one right.

Election Slogans—Or Threats?

The Socialist leader Jai Prakash Narain was here during the week. He told me something about the Congress democracy in action in a town called Meerut. "Those who are not with us are against us". "The Congress has crushed the Mahasabha and the RSS and will beat down the Socialists to pulp". "Those who support the Socialists are the enemies of India" "Those who support the Socialists will be properly dealt with". These were some of the common threats, he said, which were used in the election campaign.

Let the Socialist candidate Raghukul Tilak speak:

"The climax was reached at the polling station of Ward No. 1 where the ladies who had been working as my polling agents complained to me about one of the Congress Polling Agents being present in a drunken condition inside one of the polling booths. This had been brought to the notice of the Presiding Officer concerned but like others he had been helpless. One of our girl volunteers who was going to lodge a complaint with the Presiding Officer was pushed back so violently that she fell on the ground. She was in tears and told me that she could not carry on her duties in these circumstances"

"Our experience only proves that our Congress friends would rather strangle democracy in its infancy than allow even constitutional opposition to develop in the country. This is how single-party dictatorships always behave, but we also know that such methods do not help them for long".

On one side of the medal, there is Pt. Nehru's secular state for India. On the basis of this claim, the Mussalmans have trekked back to India. On the basis of this claim, the houses occupied by the Mussalmans in Delhi have been cordoned off and have been lying locked up till their occupiers or their friends return to Delhi. So far so good. On the other side of the medal, Premier Pant has made Hindi as State Language. The Muslim members of his Cabinet have to transact business in Hindi. In the Government of India a bureau of translators is proposed. This institution will translate into English official communications in 13 languages from the Provincial Governments. Incidentally the tax-payer shall have to pay for the new brand of nationalism. As it is, all official communications from Shri Pantjee's Government are received in Hindi and are translated into English.

A Fundamental Issue

The issues raised by the United Provinces elections are of fundamental importance, it is claimed here. The issue is one party rule versus democracy. All criticism swiftly becomes sedition or treason and the boundary is so thin between opposition and conspiracy under a single party system. Democracy becomes a mockery without opposition.

There is yet another issue. The commonplace argument in favour of the Congress Raj is that there is no alternative to that Raj. In short, the Congress democracy is functioning because there is no alternative. The Socialists are condemned, if they make an attempt to create an alternative.

Pt. Nehru is regarded the last bastion of democracy in this country. This is why the Socialist leader Jai Prakash Narain has come here to take soundings. He has contacted Pt. Nehru, the Congress President, Rajendra Babu and the United Provinces Congress leader Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, in order to ascertain, whether they approve of the Pantian brand of democracy. He has asked the Congress Working Committee to give a lead.

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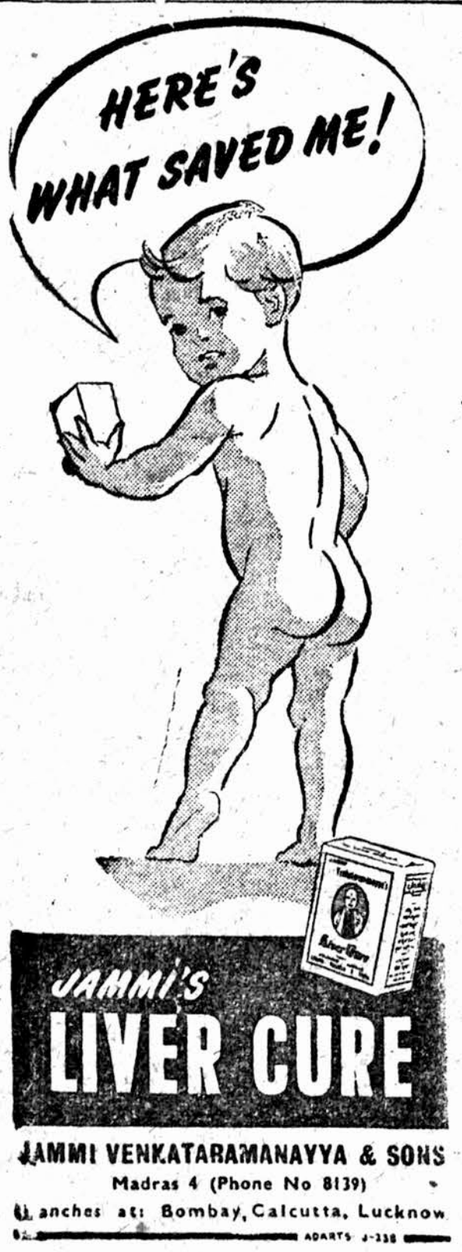

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Fords' New Trucks & Busses

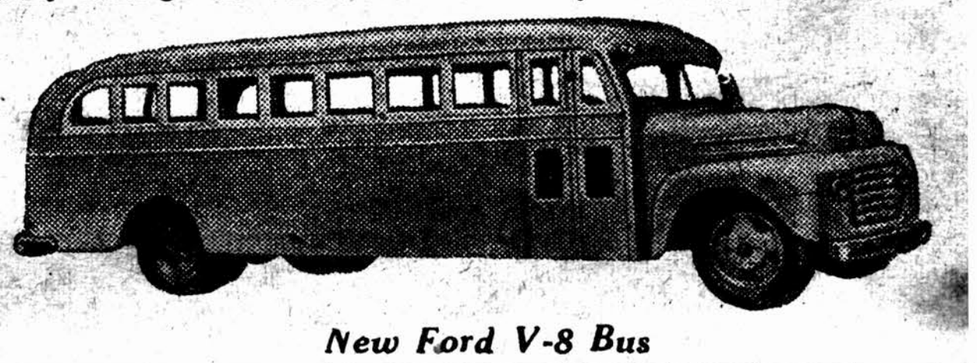
Ford Motor Company of India Ltd., have released full particulars and details of the new range of Ford V-8 Trucks and Busses for 1948.

On view for the first time the new units embody numerous new engineering ideas and improvements; and faithfully reflect the experience gained in producing vehicles of sufficient stamina to stand up to war conditions.

New from front grille to tail lamp, the first impression given by the new Ford V-8 Trucks and Busses—the first real post-War products of the Ford Company—is massiveness. The second is strength. Larger, built on more generous lines, the new products are bigger and stronger, in every way, than their famous predecessors. Clearly showing the benefit of five years' intensive engineering research which lies behind their production, the new Trucks and Busses score most heavily in the fact that they are obviously designed and built to be entrusted with loads and tasks well beyond their normal capacity. Their manifest reserves of power, strength and capacity are apparent to even the most uninitiated; and it is easy to predict the big success that awaits them.

In the case of the Bus Chassis, the accent is on safety—the Safety Bus Chassis, to give it the official description, listing several safety features which will doubtless appeal to safety-minded passenger transport services.

The new Trucks and Busses will be on general display at Ford Dealers and sub-Dealers throughout India from July 2 onwards.



New Ford V-8 Bus

Ratlam Ruler's Olympic Ambition

Maharajan Lokendra Singh of Ratlam, a soccer enthusiast with one overweening ambition, to play inside-right for India in the Olympic Games, is seen here watching his "coach" Tommy Walker. Everyday, morning and evening, he spends two hours at Stamford Bridge, London, watching Walker-demonstrations.

Short Story

Platform To Library

By B. G. Kulkarni

THE learned gentleman who inaugurated our College Debating Union infused in me a desire to develop the gift of the gab. The high place that he occupied in Society lent automatic emphasis to his words and my young and immature mind accepted every one of his words as gospel truth.

He analysed the rotten state of our country—in those days things appeared more rotten—diagnosed its disease and suggested a remedy. India needs first class leaders, he said stressing every word. They alone could save her. The learned speaker further remarked, "A leader is made and not born. I am sure the leader of tomorrow is in this very hall listening to my speach very carefully."

We could not guess to whom the learned lecturer had referred. But most of us gegan to pretend to listen to him very carefully.

The very next moment the inaugurator made himself perfectly clear "It is up to you to save your country! It is up to you youngsters to become leaders of tomorrow! But I want you to remember one vitally important point: eloquence is a sine qua non for leadership. If you want to save your country, if you want to be a leader you have got to be an orator."

This highly patriotic note—almost irresistible—seized my imagination. "I will be an orator," I muttered into myself. A few minutes later my mind actually swore to that effect and promised a cocoanut to the local Hanuman in return for success, if it came my way.

The Principal who presided over the function paraphrased the second part of the lecturer's speech. He said, "As leadership does not descend from heaven so too oratory does not come from outside. Don't you worry if you are not already a speaker. There is an orator in every one of you. All you have to do is to wake him up. That's all." This was invaluable encouragement.

The inaugurator of the debating society forgot to tell us one thing, rather an important thing. I do not know whether it was on account of his multifarious engagements (referred to by the Vice-President of the Gymkhana Managing Committee who thanked the guest) or through his enthusiasm to impress on plastic minds the great power latent in tongue, but he forgot to tell us how we should train our tongue. Perhaps it was his intention to allow at least some of the credit of moulding the orators of tomorrow or the day after, to go to the professors. Whatever it was, I was greatly puzzled. When I came home and thought over the waking of the orator in me, a series of questions confronted me. How to please the Gods of the gallery asked one of my inner voices. Another seconded him with: what are the requisites of a good speaker? The third moved an adjournment motion "what do I need to become an effective speaker? I tapped in vain the meagre resources of my brain. For light I had to look up.

I approached one of my professors more learned than most of his tribe.

"Well Sir", I began, "I want some instructions on the art of public speaking".

"INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING", the Professor carefully repeated the words as if he was mentally dissecting and analysing them. It was his well-known habit to subject every problem (Molecular or Himalayan) to the full heat of his mental furnace. He paused and considered the question fully.

"To speak, you must have thoughts to express!", he said moving his fingers in the air as it were to give his judgment in writing.

"Yes Sir".

"No thoughts—No speech—No Oratory".

"Yes Sir".

"The important thing for success in this line is to have thoughts first. Expression automatically follows. Generate the steam and it will escape. You follow me?"

"Yes Sir".

To "Generate the steam" I was advised to make use of the Library.

I went into the College Library and looked at that vast sea of books. Rows upon rows in cupboards after cupboards, books to the right, books to the left, books in front and books above! I soon realised that it was impossible to read all the books and be an orator in one and the same life. Conviction gained on me that choice of some sort was absolutely necessary. But how to choose unless I got a direct aquaintance with what to choose from?

I went to the librarian and asked for the list of books. The librarian had his own sad tale to tell. His predecessor had abducted the list thinking that without it the new man would be completely at sea, and that he would be called back with all his demands conceded. But the College authorities being what they were the preparation of new list was made a condition of service for the new entrant. The librarian was as much baffled as I was. I was required to stand on my own legs. I went from cupboard to cupboard, as perhaps Miss Florence Nightingale went from bed to bed and noted the titles of the books, their size, colour, location and condition. This task of preliminary survey occupied 20 days But within those 20 days, I mastered everything about every book (except of course, its contents). You had simply to mention a book to me and I could place my finger on the right shelf and right cupboard and say here and here, adding if necessary comments on its size, colour and even on additional decoration bestowed upon it by the steden world through intense love for the same.

"Greater things in this world are accomplished by a patient labour and for a snug little niche in the Wall of Oratory, a little patient labour is called for", I thought.

On the twenty-first day I entered tehe library with lefinite idea of "Choosing". But scarcely had I gone in when I observed a dow there, which had leant a new colour to thaet bee-hive of activities. The Principal wanted Tom Tickinson's "Inside Africa". The Librarian topsy-turveyed all possible cupboards but could not run its scent. Instead of getting "Inside Africa", he seemed to struggle to get out of an African Jungle.

The Principal having his own home Library rarely if ever asked for a book from the College Library. Naturally he thuoght that he was entitled to get what he wanted from it with or without notice. No excuse was any excuse. The Librarian on the other hand thought that with so many books equalling tonnage of any ship and with so many authors, (foreigners writing on Indian subjects and Indians writing on foreign subjects) and above all with the list abducted, how could he, new man as he was, be expected to hand out any sort of book at a short notice? Was he a slot machine? Did the Principal think that he could insert the name of the book into his ears and get it from his hand? With these currents of thought gaining momentum every moment, the clock was slowly but steadily tick-ticking the passing time. The Principal was getting red and redder with rage and the Librarian white and whiter with perspiration.

"What is the name of the book Sir," asked the meek librarian absent-mindedly after ransacking ten to twelve cupboards. They say, optimism is at its highest in hours of trial. The Librarian in the heart of his heart nurtured an optimistic hope that the Principal would forget "Inside Africa", and ask for another easier to trace.

"What are you looking for if you don't know the name?" the Principal vollied and thundered. Even the portrait of prominent donor of the College hung on the wall, shook with fear.

"I want", said the Principal, I want Tom Tickinson's "Inside Africa". The Principals have, had a covetable memory.

"Please Sir, I cannot find it, I cannot find to-day", bleated the monarch of the "shelves'.

Here was an opportunity to reap the fruit of my 20 days' labour. I rushed forward and sang out that "Inside Africa" was not in geography section as the librarian erroneously supposed and that it was the fifth book in the fourth cupboard in Politics Section. The Principal, the librarian, the enthusiastic students and lady-students and the members of anti-white ant squad, peons, one or two of the College clerks, and a supernumerary and honorary lecturer rushed as one man to the cupboard indicated.

Of course, there was the book, "Hee! See!", laughed the Principal highly delighted in getting the book "You cannot do what a seventeen year old Urchin can do. Hee! See! Hee! See! And you are paid for the work, ha ha. hee, hee-see. You search books on politics in Georgraphy Section ha, ha ha!!"

The spectators had a stomach load of laughter at the Librarian's cost. The vast sea of books and the prominent donor on the wall echoed and reechoed the merriment.

All this had had its effect on the librarian. "Injury from ridicule is greater than injury from the fall", he muttered a proverb in vernacular. "The Principal has branded a bruised heart he said again in vernacular. "I cannot bear his ha ha and hee see".

And he did not bear ha ha and hee see. The very next day he flung the tentative and half baked list of books into the Principal's face along with his resignation and went away. For nearly a month only the prominent donor on the wall was inside the Library.

The Principal, as has already been recorded above, had a very covetable memory. In response to my application for free-ship he summoned me into his office and after a convincing harangue on the difficulties in getting a degree on freeships, meals in other people's houses, reading under the street lamps, etc. he installed me as the monarch of the "Shelves" with retrospective effect from the date of the librarian's resignation.

Since then I have been a librarian. If getting a job without applying for it is an achievement (some pensioners insist it is), then I have not achieved nothing in this life. But, as to being an orator and leading the country out of chaos, well, I am still generating the steam.

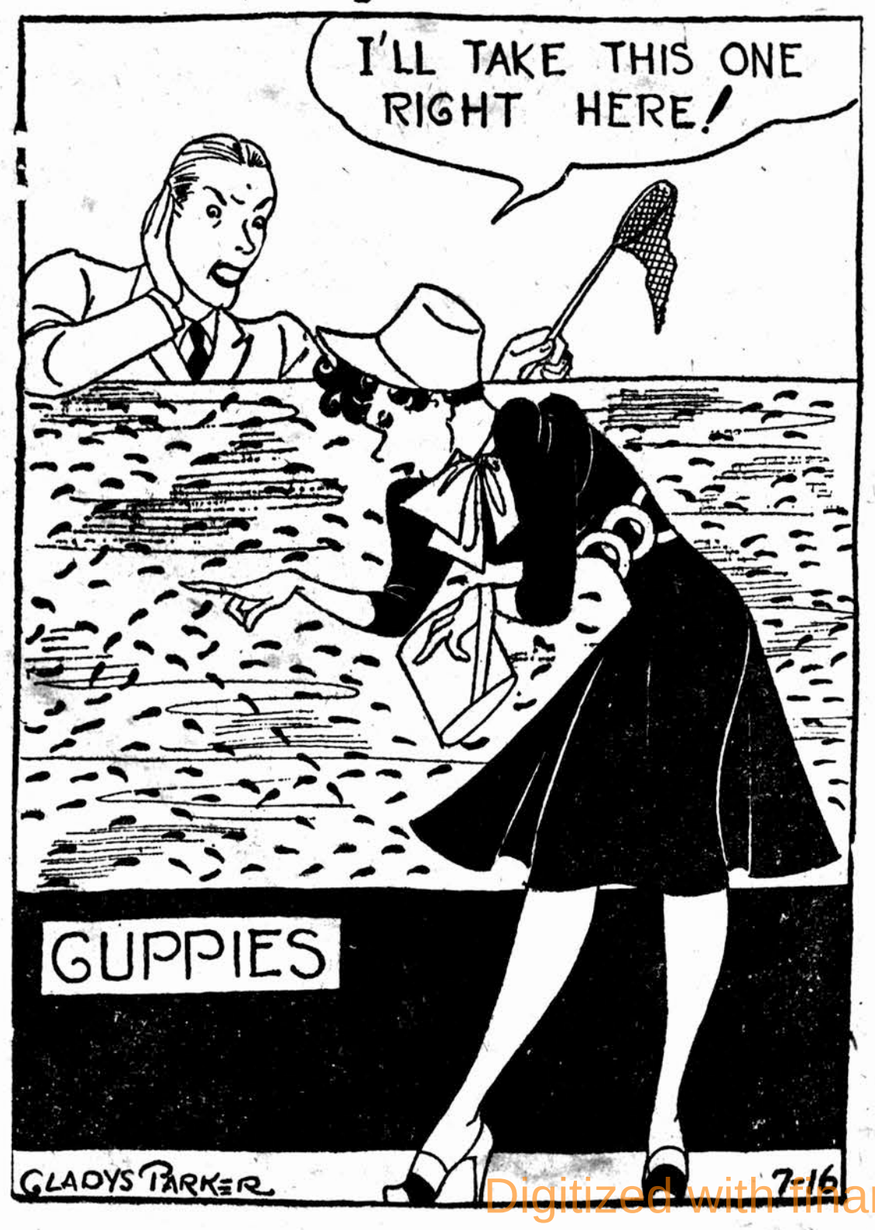
First Man "She always gives me the impression that she doesn't know when to start."

Second Man "That's funny: She always gives me the impression that she daesn't know when to stop."

"The constable says you were picking a bone with your wife."

"Well, he's a liar, because we're both vegetarians."

Elsie (Who has been shown the new twins.) "Did we save anything Daddy, by taking two"?



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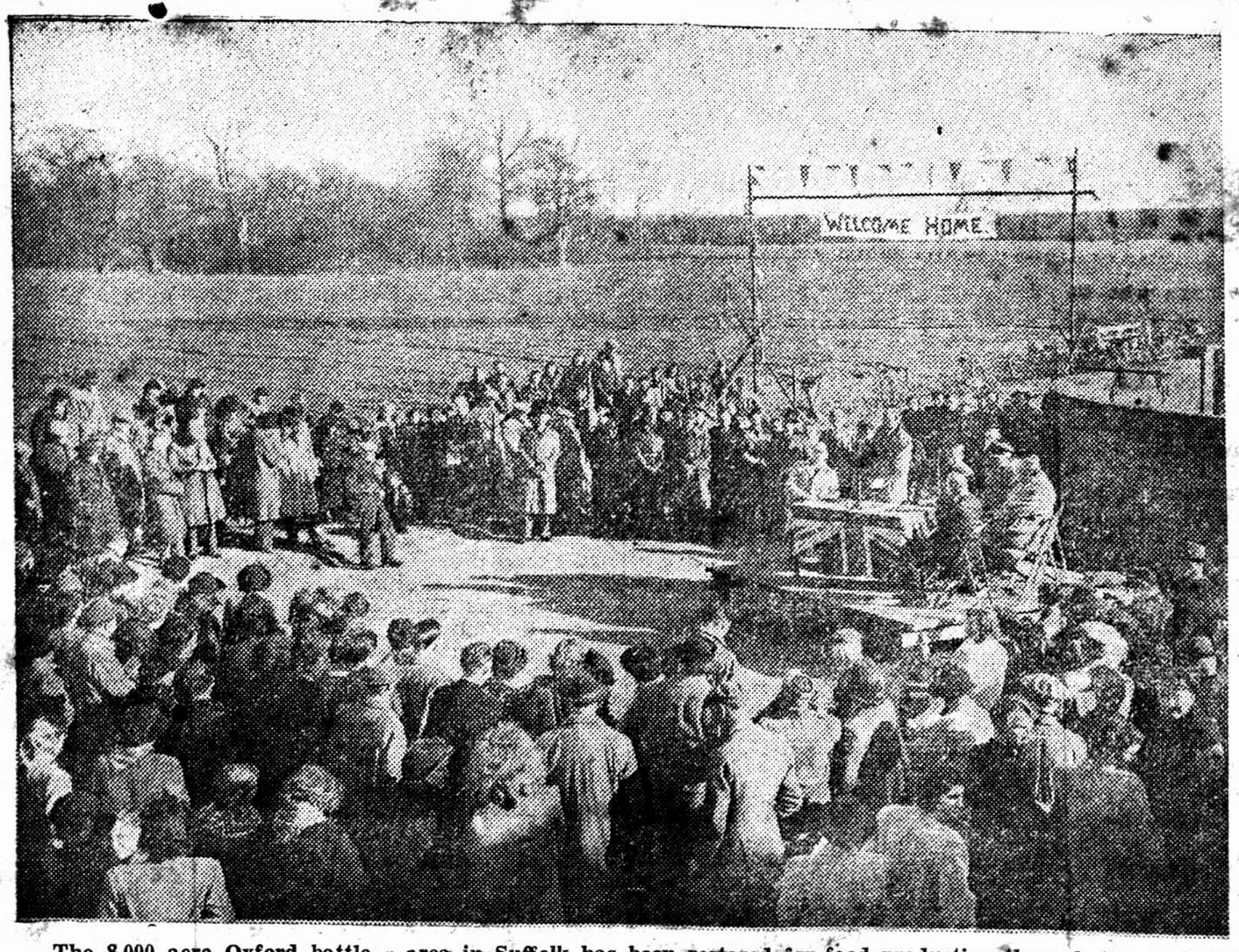
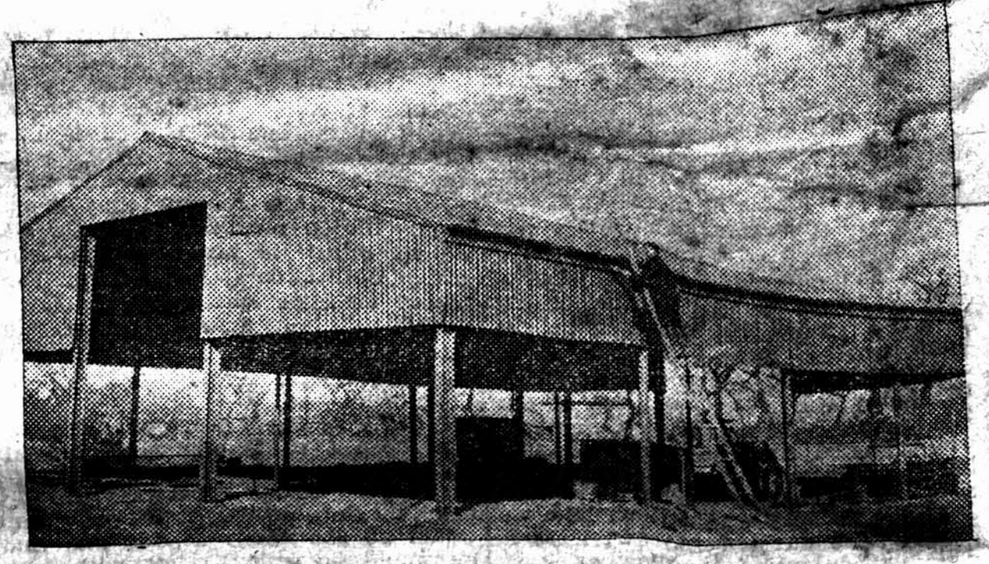


The 8,000 acre Oxford battle area in Suffolk has been restored for food production through the combined efforts of Government Departments, co-ordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is the first case in which departments have co-operated in such restoration. Many farming and village families, who had to leave their homes when the area was taken over for tank training in 1942, have alreday returned. The area had a population of 480 and comprised 17 farms and 133 other domestic properties. The Earl of Cranbook, Suffolk land-owner, who was Deputy Regional Commissioner when the land was requisitioned, held an "opening ceremony" in the village of Sudbourne.

Photo shows: The villagers gather round to listen to the opening ceremony declaring their village open.

BATTLE AREA TO GROW FOOD

This barn was built entirely from scrap left by the army by the Mobile Labour Force of the Ministry of Works.



One of the cottages under repair.

Mrs. M. Nichols, one of the first of the villagers to return to her home, photographed at the door of the cottage that has been renewed for her.

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